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DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. LVII, No. 1

Section 1

April 1, 1935

FREIGHT RATES

By a vote of 5 to 4 the Interstate Commerce Commission Saturday rejected the plea of Class I railroads for a general 10 percent increase in freight rates, but authorized emergency increases on some commodities until June 30, 1936. The 10 percent asked by the roads would have increased revenue slightly more than \$172,000,000 and the temporary emergency rise of surcharge authorized will increase operating income about \$85,000,000. (New York Times.)

BOND ISSUE

An issue of \$73,000,000 of 25-year 3 3/4 percent re-funding mortgage bonds, the largest ever filed under the securities act of 1933, has been registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission by the Southern California Edison Company, Ltd. The registration, which brought the total for March to a new high record of \$281,000,000, was hailed by Commissioner Landis as proof that the American investor realizes the "sound" assurance guaranteed by the Securities and Exchange Commission. (New York Times.)

BRITISH BUDGET

A London cable to the New York Times says for the second year in succession the British Government proudly announced Saturday night it had ended its financial year with a handsome budget surplus. This year tax burdens have been eased, but there will still be a surplus of 7,562,000 pounds.

BELGIAN MONEY

A Brussels wireless to the New York Times says that at a meeting yesterday the van Zeeland cabinet framed a decree fixing devaluation of the belga at 28 percent. The decree will be issued today. The Bourse, which has been closed for five days, will be reopened today, although the regulations restricting the exchange and exportation of capital will remain effective. It is generally believed in financial circles that the decree will result in a great repatriation of Belgian capital.

A Paris wireless to the Times, by Herbert L. Matthews, says that while the belga sank further toward its newly determined parity, the attention of the exchange market Saturday centered on the pound, which gave an indication that it was prepared to recommence its downward trend which the belga's collapse interrupted.

Section 2

Government
Spending

In a signed editorial in the March 17 issue of Today, Raymond Moley says: "It is characteristic of the state of public opinion these days that some business men are still frightened by the prospect of unbridled government expenditures for public works and that, on the other hand, some members of the Administration are still maintaining that recovery can come only through more government spending...The purpose of the work relief program, as opposed to a program of relief, pure and simple, was not to 'prime' a theoretical pump, but to save men's bodies and souls by giving them work, through Federal expenditure, while they were waiting for employment in private industry...The defeated advocates of the pump-priming theory ought to recognize that recovery through government spending is impossible...Those who are still charging that the government is moving toward ruin through excessive spending ought to appreciate the victory they have already won. It should be repeated over and over by every business service and in every business conference that the Keynes theory of pump priming, so far as this recovery effort is concerned, is dead. The time has passed for a trial of it. The Administration is committed to the policy of encouraging the recovery of private enterprise, which has before it a deferred demand, in a limited group of industries alone, of fifty billion dollars..."

Divergent

A continuation in the divergent trends in agricultural Export Trends and non-agricultural exports is reflected in the February trade statistics, the Department of Commerce says. Exports of meats and fats, grains, feedstuffs, raw cotton and tobacco showed relatively large declines in quantity as compared with January, while exports of manufactured articles were only slightly smaller. Exports of unmanufactured cotton were valued at \$27,074,000 compared with \$32,158,000 in January. Exports of unmanufactured tobacco were valued at \$6,686,000 against \$12,033,000 in January. Exports of meat products, lard and unmanufactured cotton and tobacco also showed large declines in quantity from February 1934, amounting to 36, 57, 37 and 13 percent respectively. Total exports of wheat for February were 3,794 bushels. (Wall Street Journal.)

Publishing
Scientific
Results

The U.S. Egg & Poultry Magazine (Apr.) says: "'We have published very little of our work,' writes a well-known scientist whose articles have appeared frequently in this magazine, 'largely because I cannot find time to write it up. After the results are obtained and our curiosity is satisfied, it is much more intriguing to spend one's time going on into the unknown rather than in telling others what has been found. We have only so much time anyway. I know it is our duty to write up and publish the results of our research. We would rather do much and publish little than to do little and publish much.' It is undoubtedly true that it is better to do much and publish little than to do little and publish much. However, it is unfortunately true that a great deal of good work does not reach publication stage in time to be of much good to those who wish to apply the results of research practically. The knowledge comes to the surface years after the

facts have been established. The old days of passing knowledge from person to person are gone--ruled out by an elaboration of knowledge which requires, and will more and more continue to require, supplementary services of writers, bibliographers and specialists competent to organize scientific literature."

"Manual of the Grasses of the United States" by E. D. Merrill, New York Botanical Garden, reviews in Science (Mar.22) Department of Agriculture Miscellaneous Publication 200, Manual of the Grasses of the United States, by A. S. Hitchcock. Commenting on the outstanding importance of grasses, he says it is "fitting that the first comprehensive treatment of the entire family, as represented in the continental United States, should appear under government auspices. It is a botanical contribution of first magnitude and one of great economic and scientific moment. In the introductory pages the uses, distribution, morphology, classification and nomenclature of grasses are considered, followed by a key to the tribes and genera, while under each genus is a key to the species. There are 159 numbered genera and 1,100 unnumbered species, with additional data appertaining to casually introduced and cultivated forms. Each species is illustrated, while the accompanying maps graphically indicate the geographical distribution in each case. The descriptive text is not encumbered with synonyms, but for those who must consider synonyms, a full list of synonyms, by accepted species in alphabetic sequence, is given...This is a major contribution to our knowledge of the grasses of North America, marks the culmination of more than 30 years of intensive work on the part of the author, and will be found of great value not only to botanists in diverse fields, but to a great number of individuals interested in various phases of agriculture, forestry, conservation, soil erosion, irrigation and other fields."

Congress, Mar. 29 The Senate amended and passed the agricultural appropriation bill for 1936, accepting all committee amendments and every amendment offered from the floor. Senators Russell, Hayden, Smith, Keyes and Nye were appointed as conferees. The Senate also passed: S.Res. 104, authorizing the Tariff Commission to investigate differences in the costs of production of cotton manufactures under paragraphs 903 and 904 of the tariff act of 1930; H.R. 2881 authorizing an adjustment of contracts for the sale of timber on the national forests; S.Res. 111, requesting the Secretaries of Treasury, Commerce and Agriculture to furnish the Senate with detailed information with respect to agricultural imports, exports, consumption and production, particularly cotton and wheat; S. 933, to provide for a report of losses resulting from the campaign for the eradication of the Mediterranean fruit fly by the Department. The Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry reported with an amendment S. 81, to provide for the collection and publication of statistics of peanuts by the Department. The House Committee on Agriculture reported out with amendment H.R. 7054 to provide for the protection of land resources against soil erosion (H.Rept. 528). The House Committee on Public Lands reported out without amendment H.R. 6544 to conserve the water resources and encourage reforestation of the watersheds of Santa Barbara County (Calif.) (H.Rept. 526).

Section 3 MARKET QUOTATIONS

March 29--Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 10.25-14.20; cows good 6.75-9.25; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 9.50-11.75; vealers good and choice 7.00-9.00; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 6.50-9.00. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 8.50-9.00; 200-250 lbs good and choice 8.90-9.00; 250-350 lbs good and choice 8.85-9.00; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 7.25-8.40. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 7.50-8.35; feeding lambs range stock good and choice 6.25-7.00.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat*Minneap. $110\frac{3}{4}$ - $112\frac{3}{4}$; No. 2 D.No.Spr.*Minneap. $108\frac{3}{4}$ - $110\frac{3}{4}$; No. 2 Am.Dur.*Minneap. 104-108; No. 1 Durum, Duluth, 100-123; No. 2 Hard Winter*K.C. 97-98 $\frac{1}{2}$; Chi. 103-103 $\frac{1}{2}$ (Nom); St. Louis 101 $\frac{1}{4}$; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 94-94 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 79; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 57 $\frac{1}{4}$ -59 $\frac{1}{4}$; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 87 $\frac{1}{2}$ -89; St. Louis 86 (Nom); No. 3 yellow, Chi. 82 $\frac{1}{2}$; St. Louis 84-85 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 mixed, Chi. 82 (Nom); No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 49 $\frac{7}{8}$ -50 $\frac{7}{8}$; K.C. 49 $\frac{1}{2}$ -55; Chi. 44 $\frac{1}{2}$ -46 $\frac{1}{2}$ (Nom); St. Louis 50 $\frac{1}{2}$; Choice malting barley, Minneap. 111-113; fair to good malting, Chi. 90-100 (Nom); No. 2, Minneap. 67-68; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 176-184.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes ranged 65¢-90¢ per 100-pounds in eastern cities; 29¢-32¢ f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites sold at 67 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ carlot sales in Chicago; 48¢-49¢ f.o.b. Waupaca. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$1.67 $\frac{1}{2}$ carlot basis in Chicago; 82 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢-90¢ f.o.b. Idaho points. Florida Bliss Triumphs \$1.90-\$2.20 per bushel crate in city markets; \$1.55-\$1.65 f.o.b. Pompano. New York Yellow Varieties of onions brought \$2-\$2.35 per 50-pound sack in the East; \$2.20-\$2.25 f.o.b. Rochester. Midwestern stock \$1.90-\$2.40 in consuming centers; \$2-\$2.10 f.o.b. West Michigan points. Florida Round and Pointed type cabbage ranged \$2.50-\$3.50 per 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -bushel hamper in terminal markets. New York Danish type \$70-\$75 bulk per ton in New York City. New York, U.S. #1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch minimum, Rhode Island Greening apples sold at \$1.25-\$1.40 per bushel basket in New York City.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets advanced 5 points from the pervious close to 11.29 cents per pound. On the same date last year, the price was 12.03¢. May future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 5 points to 11.01 cents, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 5 points to 10.92 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; 91 Score, 33 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents; 90 Score, 33 cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: S.Daisies, 16-16 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Y.Americas, 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ -17 cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 24-25 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents; Standards, 23 $\frac{1}{4}$ -23 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents; Firsts, 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ -22 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents. (Prepared by BAE)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

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Vol. LVII, No. 2

Section 1

April 2, 1935

TARIFF
BAN Benefits of tariff reductions being negotiated in connection with our reciprocal trade agreements will be denied to countries discriminating against American commerce, President Roosevelt announced yesterday through instructions to the Treasury. To speed up a return to most-favored-nation tariff treatment throughout the world, Secretary Hull originally intended to extend to all countries the same tariff reductions as he might accord to any individual bargainer. Increasing discriminations against our imports on the part of a number of countries, however, have forced a modification which resulted in the pronouncement by the President. (New York Times.)

CORN-HOG
CONTRACTS A Chicago report to the Associated Press says that the Nation's corn and hog farmers have fallen in step with the AAA's reduction program. Estimates showed that more than 850,000 contracts were entered into, as compared with 1,155,000 last year, but some farm advisers were of the belief that the acreage retired from the growing of corn would equal the 12,000,000 withdrawn in 1934. In the three leading corn-hog states--Iowa, Illinois and Missouri--the contracts ran about 10 percent behind 1934, but in Nebraska, where the farm poll only showed a slight edge to the AAA program, this year's estimate was 5,000 above the 87,000 last season. Kansas, the only state where the poll was unfavorable to the reduction, reported only the same drop as the rest of the nation.

U.S.-CHINA
DEAL ENDED The Chinese Government has concluded its agreement with the RFC under which the corporation agreed about two years ago to advance up to \$50,000,000 for purchases of cotton and wheat. Of the total authorized, \$17,105,685.80 was used and all repayments, aggregating \$2,204,873.55, so far have been made as scheduled. (New York Times.)

TREASURY
BONDS No new offering of securities April 15 to retire what is left of the called Fourth Liberty 4 1/4 percent bonds will be necessary, Thomas J. Coolidge, Acting Secretary of the Treasury, said yesterday, although probably about \$350,000,000 of the block of about \$1,875,000,000 in the Liberties called will be paid off in cash on that date. The favorable cash position of the Treasury will permit this without additional borrowing. (New York Times.)

Sales of United States Saving Bonds--baby bonds--totalled \$38,012,982 during March, an average of more than \$1,000,000 daily since the bonds were offered March 1, the Treasury reported yesterday. Since the sales figure represents the purchase price, the face value of the bonds sold amounts to more than \$50,600,000. The number of buyers was said to be 70,000, averaging \$503.15 in their investments. (Press.)

Section 2

Dividends from Farm Research "Total cost to Oregon taxpayers of agricultural research in all departments at the central experiment station and at nine branch stations in 1933 and 1934 was less than 21 cents for each \$100 of property tax paid on the basis of the 1933 tax rolls," says Oregon Farmer (Mar. 21), "yet on that small investment--only \$88,000 as compared with \$120,000,000 average cash income of Oregon farmers--such research paid the handsome dividend of \$10,000,000 or more than 10,000 percent. Some dividend, that, reported by William A. Schoonfeld, in a biennial summary of experiment station activities and accomplishments prepared by Vice Director Ralph S. Besse...Cost of research in field crops, which contribute \$38,000,000 annual cash income, is less than 7 cents per hundred; in horticultural products, which contribute \$22,000,000, a little over 6 1/2 cents; in livestock, which contribute \$33,000,000, less than 2 1/2 cents, or \$9,633. Poultry and eggs, which contribute less than \$8,000,000 (1926-30) basis) benefited by research costing nearly as much as livestock research; and dairy products, contributing nearly \$20,000,000, profited less than half as much by research as horticulture. Only 26 percent of the total money available for agricultural research here is from state funds. Seventy-four percent of it comes from other sources, principally Federal, though fees and sales contributed 14 percent and gifts 3. Conservatively estimated, says Besse, the wealth added to Oregon from cumulative results of the agricultural research and dissemination of these results by the Extension Service is \$10,000,000 a year..."

Farm Buying Power Successful Farming (Apr.) comments editorially that "the farmer who goes to town to buy today, having in mind the number of hogs needed to purchase a tractor two years ago, is due for a pleasant surprise. To buy a typical farm tractor two years ago called for an equivalent of 121 200-pound hogs. This spring 43 hogs of similar weight would pay for the tractor. The cream separator for which 554 pounds of butterfat were required in exchange two years ago is purchased this spring with 316 pounds of butterfat. The gas-powered washing machine which called for 474 bushels of corn two years ago takes only 119 bushels this spring. Thus the farm dollar approaches parity. In the case of washing machines there have also been substantial declines in prices during the past two years..."

Rubber Industry Asserting that the rubber industry is lagging in technological progress, William C. Geer, former executive of the B. F. Goodrich Company, advocates a 10-year plan of cooperative research in a report to the American Chemical Society. The growth of crude rubber in this country should be extensively pursued, Mr. Geer stated. He urged that the industry no longer confine itself to the narrow range of rubber as a compound but extend its activity into the field of "transformation products". "Surely rubber plus sulphur is not the only compound of value to be derived from rubber," he said. "The new plan is one by which the heavy expenditures in money, time and personnel should be given in the field of derivatives, isomers, transformation products...Maybe from this investigation can come a new 'vulcanized rubber' which will be far superior

to any product which we now call 'rubber'. We may dream of strong, tough, elastic, alcohol-soluble substances, of tires made from a thermoplastic substance, the waste of which would be reusable at costs not radically greater than those of the present..."

Use of Lands J. Russell Smith, writing in the February Survey Graphic on "The Sound Use of Land and Water", says that the National Resources Board recommends that "the homestead law be repealed to prevent new settlements on submarginal lands and that the states be urged to do the same with their own submarginal lands; that Federal and state agencies cooperate for the classification of lands, so that people will not continue to throw away their capital and their years of labor in trying to make farms in places where successful farming is impossible. The surprise is in the small amount of good land. As a matter of fact, there is just about as much desert as first-class land; and the land fit for the plow and having a climate dependable for reasonably good crops is but little more than a fourth of the total. A little over half of the land of the nation is in farms. Of this land in farms, 38 percent was in crops in 1929, 37 percent was in pasture (excluding woodland pasture) and 15 percent in woodland, the remainder being crop land lying idle, farmsteads, lanes and waste land. All crop land is in farms, but the acreage of pasture, including range land outside of farms, exceeds that in farms. About 60 percent of this pasture land not in farms is publicly owned and 40 percent is privately owned. Nearly all this land is in the western half of the country and consists of range, mostly native, short-grass and bunch-grass vegetation adapted to the semi-arid or arid conditions..."

Human and Animal Breeding Prof. Raymond Pearl, Johns Hopkins biologist, in reporting on a breeding experiment to the Washington Academy of Sciences, comments on the fact that the analogy often drawn between human breeding and livestock breeding "is in part specious and misleading. In animal breeding it has been learned that the only reliable measure of genetic superiority is the progeny test--the test of the quality of offspring actually produced. Breeding in the light of this test may, and often does, lead to the rapid, sure and permanent improvement of a strain of livestock. But when the results of human breeding are interpreted in the light of the clear principles of the progeny test the eugenic case fares badly. The vast majority of the most superior people in the world's history have in fact been produced by mediocre or inferior forebears; and conversely the admittedly most superior folk have in the main been singularly unfortunate in their progeny." (Science News Letter, Mar. 30.)

U.S.-Soviet Trade A Moscow report by the Associated Press says the United States favorable trade balance last year with the Soviet increased 983,000 gold rubles over 1933, according to official figures. Imports of American products increased 1,295,000 rubles, while Soviet exports to America climbed 312,000, the total imports and exports being 17,875,000 and 14,277,000 respectively.

Section 3 MARKET QUOTATIONS

April 1--Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and yearlings, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 10.25-14.20; cows good 6.75-9.25; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 9.50-11.75; yearlings good and choice 7.00-9.00; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 6.50-9.00. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 8.50-9.10; 200-250 lbs good and choice 8.90-9.10; 250-350 lbs good and choice 8.85-9.05; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 7.25-8.50. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 7.50-8.35; feeding lambs range stock good and choice 6.25-7.00 (Quotations on woolled basis).

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat*Minneap. 110 7/8-112 7/8; No. 2 D.No.Spr.*Minneap. 108 7/8-110 7/8; No. 2 Am.Dur.*Minneap. 103 5/8-107 5/8; No. 1 Durum, Duluth, 107 5/8-122 5/8; No. 2 Hard Winter*K.C. 96 $\frac{3}{4}$ -98; Chi. 103 (Nom); St. Louis 101 $\frac{3}{4}$; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 94-94 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 80 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 57 5/8-59 5/8; No. 2 yellow corn K.C. 83-89 $\frac{1}{2}$; St. Louis 86 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 3 yellow, Chi. 83-84; No. 2 mixed, Chi. 83 $\frac{1}{2}$ (Nom); No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 50 1/8-51 1/8; K.C. 49 $\frac{1}{2}$ -55; Chi. 44-46 $\frac{1}{2}$ (Nom); St. Louis 51-52 (Nom); Choice malting barley, Minneap. 112-113; Fair to good malting, Chi. 90-100 (Nom); No. 2, Minneap. 68-69; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 181-189;

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes ranged 70¢-\$1.15 per 100-pounds in eastern cities; 30¢-36¢ f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites 30¢ carlot sales in Chicago; 53¢-55¢ f.o.b. Waupaca. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$1.75-\$1.85 carlot basis in Chicago; \$1 f.o.b. Idaho points. Florida Bliss Triumphs \$1.95-\$2.35 per bushel crate in city markets. New York Yellow Varieties of onions sold at \$2.10-\$2.50 per 50-pound sack in the East; \$2.20-\$2.25 f.o.b. Rochester. Midwestern stock \$2-\$2.60 in consuming centers; \$2.10-\$2.25 f.o.b. West Michigan points. Florida Pointed and Round type cabbage sold at \$2.75-\$3.50 per 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -bushel hamper in terminal markets. New York, U.S. #1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch minimum, Rhode Island Greening apples brought \$1.18-\$1.28 per bushel basket in New York City; McIntosh \$1.25-\$1.50.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets advanced 1 point from the previous close to 11.31 cents. On the same day last year, the price was 11.97 cents. May future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 3 points to 11.00 cents, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 5 points to 10.94 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 34 cents; 91 Score, 33 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents; 90 Score, 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: S.Daisies, 16-16 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents; Y.Americas, 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ -17 cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 25-26 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Standards, 24-24 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Firsts, 21 $\frac{3}{4}$ -22 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents. (Prepared by BAE)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

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Vol. LVII, No. 3

Section 1

April 3, 1935

FRENCH TARIFF

A commercial showdown with France on discrimination against American imports may be expected within a few days, Secretary Hull declared yesterday. He made known conversations were going forward that would either lead to a commercial agreement or place France in first position on the blacklist of countries that will not benefit by tariff reductions granted by us in reciprocity agreements. (New York Times.)

FRAZIER-LEMKE ACT CASES

As the Supreme Court yesterday completed hearings of arguments on the validity of the Frazier-Lemke farm mortgage moratorium act, the United States Circuit Court of Appeals handed down a decision in the case of a Maryland farmer declaring the act constitutional. The case before the Supreme Court came there from Kentucky on an appeal from a decision of the lower courts in that section holding the Frazier-Lemke act constitutional. The Appellate Court at Richmond reversed a decision of the Federal District Court at Baltimore, which was the first tribunal to declare the Frazier-Lemke act unconstitutional. (Washington Post.)

FRANCE TO COIN GOLD

Gold money will be coined at once in France, Premier Pierre-Etienne Flandin announced in the Chamber of Deputies yesterday afternoon, putting to an end the ambiguity of the situation and answering constant reports that the franc would be devalORIZED. The Premier, speaking on the eve of the chamber's two months recess, was optimistic over the financial situation. (New York Times.)

BRAZILIAN COTTON DAMAGE

A Rio de Janeiro cable to the New York Times says damage of 200,000 contos is estimated to have been done to the Sao Paulo cotton crop by the boll weevil. (The conto is currently worth about \$60.30.) Planters believe the crop damage may reach 30 percent. They ask government help.

TREASURY MARCH REPORT

The Treasury in March operated "in the black" for the first month since March 1933, its report of March 30, showing a surplus of \$50,224,265. The Trust Fund Account, including gold and silver profits, showed an excess of credits over expenditures of \$19,156,570. Treasury officials said that the figures had little significance. In viewing the government's financial position, the Treasury takes cognizance of the up-to-date figure for the entire fiscal year. This showed a deficit of \$2,199,698,969 through March 30, as compared with \$2,542,-299,695 for the corresponding date last year. (New York Times.)

Section 2

Dust The New Republic (Apr. 3), commenting on dust storms,
Storms asks: "To what extent are man-made conditions responsible
 for the dust storms and the havoc they have created? Some
authorities believe they would not have taken place had not the high prices
of wartime encouraged farming operations in semi-arid regions. It is generally
assumed that unsound agricultural practice, carelessness about erosion
and failure to rotate crops have had something to do with the decline
in the water table throughout the upper Mississippi Valley; and that this
in turn had something to do with the drought. No one can be sure, however,
that the main cause of the difficulty is not a set of geographical factors
that are beyond man's power either to prevent or to remedy. Certainly,
one lesson of the dust storms is that we should do everything possible to
control floods, prevent erosion and stop the uneconomic use of semi-arid
land. It is reassuring to note that this subject is an important part of
the plans being considered under the work-relief bill."

School One-eighth of the school children of the United States
Deficits live in districts without sufficient funds to operate schools
 for the customary term, the Federal Office of Education has
reported. The report on rural schools and independent school districts
was prepared by John W. Studebaker, Commissioner of Education, and sent to
Secretary Ickes and Harry L. Hopkins. It is expected to be used as a guide
for distribution of funds for school relief. A total of 42,300 schools in
25 states were found to be without sufficient funds. In these schools
were 3,429,920 pupils and 101,116 teachers. Rural schools reported with-
out sufficient funds total 37,513, with 2,122,468 elementary pupils and
562,712 high school pupils. (Press.)

Chinch Bug- "Ninety bushels of sound corn an acre in spite of the
Resistant Corn 1934 chinch bugs and everything else that one of the worst
 corn seasons in history could do!" says F. J. Keilholz,
editor, Illinois Experiment Station, in Successful Farming (Apr.). "That's
the near miracle that plant breeders and entomologists of Illinois are
working with the new chinch-bug resistant hybrids of corn they have devel-
oped within the short space of the past three years...True, not all of
these resistant hybrids yielded 90 bushels of sound corn in a year that
was as hazardous with chinch bugs and poor growing conditions as 1934.
They have, however, made a phenomenal record in comparison with ordinary
open-pollinated corn. They averaged more than half again as much sound
corn an acre as local open-pollinated varieties in a large number of tests
made in different parts of Illinois in 1934...Prominent in the almost ac-
cidental development of these resistant hybrids has been a little group
of corn breeders and entomologists, including J. R. Holbert, Bureau of
Plant Industry, located at Bloomington, Ill.; Prof. W. P. Flint, chief
entomologist of the Illinois State Natural History Survey and College of
Agriculture; J. H. Bigger, field entomologist of the Natural History Sur-
vey; G. H. Dungan, associate chief, crop production, College of Agriculture;
and W. J. Mumm, of the college's plant breeding division...What is needed
now is well-trained seedsmen and practical farmers over the Corn Belt to
assist in producing inbreds and hybrid seed..."

Congress, The Senate began debate on S.5. (Copeland bill)
 Apr. 1 to prevent the manu-
 facture, shipment and sale of adulterated or misbranded food,
 drink, drugs and cosmetics, to regulate traffic therein and
 to prevent false advertisements. Under a suspension of the rules the House
 passed H.R. 7054 to provide for the protection of land resources against
 soil erosion. The House passed H.R. 6323 to provide for the custody of
 Federal proclamations, orders, regulations, notices and other documents and
 for the prompt and uniform printing and distribution thereof.

Farm "...The evils of the farm tenancy system are manifold,
 Tenancy economic and social," says the Christian Science Monitor edi-
 torially in its March 28 issue. "...The instability of occu-
 pancy too frequently turns the farmer into a migratory agriculturist with-
 out any definite anchorage. His tenure being of uncertain duration he is
 apt to acquire no civic or social interests in the community. Perhaps the
 greatest objection to the system is that it often practically pauperizes
 the tenant. If the landlord is of the unscrupulous type, the 'bookkeeping'
 by the end of the harvest may easily show that the share tenant owes so
 much for the tools and supplies furnished that his portion of the profits
 is nil. Senator John H. Bankhead of Alabama has introduced a bill provid-
 ing for the creation of a farm tenant homes corporation and the lending of
 \$1,000,000,000 at low interest rates to rural tenants and laborers for the
 purchase of homes...While it is true that farm tenancy is most common in
 some of the Cotton States, it is becoming increasingly prevalent throughout
 rural America...Senator Bankhead's measure appears to be a step toward
 helping a deserving class to regain a sturdy yeoman independence."

Railroad The New York Times (Apr. 1), commenting editorially on
 Problems the denial by the Interstate Commerce Commission of a 10
 percent increase in freight rates, says: "...The commission
 does not hold that the railroads are well off, but merely that in its opinion
 such an increase would do them more harm than good, by diverting traffic to
 competing forms of transportation. Instead it has allowed a purely permis-
 sive emergency increase of about 7 percent in carload traffic for long hauls
 for certain types of freight. It excludes nearly all farm products from
 these increases, but applies them to such products as coal and coke, iron
 ore, sand, gravel, stone and petroleum. By applying the increases to long-
 haul traffic, it hopes to prevent increased competition with motor trucks.
 But...the real problem of the railroads does ^{not} lie at present in an adequate
 rate level. It lies in ⁱⁿadequate volume of traffic, in unduly high expenses,
 and in increasing competition from other forms of transportation...The best
 hope for economy lies in the pooling of equipment and in other suggestions
 by Coordinator Eastman. On one point the commission is, if anything, more
 emphatic than ever. It repeats once more that the bills to bring water
 and motor carriers under a system of unified regulation with the railroads
 are 'vital'."

Section 3 MARKET QUOTATIONS

April 2-- Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs. good and choice 10.25-14.25; cows good 7.00-9.50; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 9.50-11.75; vealers good and choice 7.00-9.00; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 6.50-9.00. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 8.50-9.05; 200-250 lbs good and choice 8.90-9.10; 250-350 lbs good and choice 8.85-9.00; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 7.25-8.50. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 7.50-8.35; feeding lambs range stock good and choice 6.25-7.00 (Quotations on woolled basis).

Grain: No.1D.No.Spr.Wheat* Minneap. $110\frac{1}{2}$ - $112\frac{1}{2}$; No.2 D.No.Spr.* Minneap. $108\frac{1}{2}$ - $110\frac{1}{2}$; No.2 Am.Dur.* Minneap.103-107; No.1Durum, Duluth, 107-122; No.2 Hard Winter* K.C. $97-98\frac{1}{4}$; Chi. $103\frac{1}{4}$; St.Louis $101\frac{1}{2}$; No.2 S.R.Wr. St.Louis 94; No.1W.Wh.Portland $80\frac{1}{2}$; No.2 rye,Minneap.57 $3/8$ -59 $3/8$; No.2 yellow corn, K.C. $88\frac{3}{4}$ -90; St.Louis 86- $86\frac{1}{2}$; No.3yellow, Chi. $84\frac{3}{4}$ - $85\frac{1}{2}$; No.2 mixed, Chi. $84\frac{1}{2}$ (Nom); No.3 white oats, Minneap.50 $3/8$ -50 $7/8$; K.C. 50- $55\frac{1}{2}$; Chi. $44\frac{1}{2}$ - $47\frac{1}{2}$ (Nom); St.Louis 49-52 (Nom); Choice malting barley, Minneap. 112-113; Fair to good malting, Chi. 90-100 (Nom); No.2, Minneap. 67-69; No.1 flaxseed, Minneap. 179-187.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes ranged 75¢-90¢ per 100-pounds in eastern cities; 30¢-36¢ f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites 80¢-85¢ carlot sales in Chicago; 50¢-55¢ f.o.b. Waupaca. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$1.80-\$1.85 carlot basis in Chicago; \$1.10-\$1.20 f.o.b. Idaho points. Florida Spaulding Rose \$6.50-\$7.50 per double-head barrel in the East. Florida Round and Pointed type cabbage \$2.75-\$3.65 per $1\frac{1}{2}$ -bushel hamper in terminal markets. South Carolina Pointed type \$2.25-\$3 in a few cities. New York Yellow Varieties of onions brought \$2.15-\$2.50 per 50-pound sack in the East; \$2.25-\$2.35 f.o.b. Rochester. Midwestern stock \$2.10-\$2.60 in consuming centers; \$2.25 f.o.b. West Michigan points. New York, U.S.#1, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inch minimum, Rhode Island Greening apples sold at \$1.15-\$1.25 per bushel basket in New York City.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets declined 3 points from the previous close to 11.28 cents per pound. On the same day last year, the price was 12.02 cents. May future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 5 points to 10.95 cents, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 2 points to 10.96¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 35¢; 91 Score, $34\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; 90 Score, $34\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: S. Daisies, $16\frac{1}{4}$ - $16\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; Y. Americas, $16\frac{1}{2}$ -17¢. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 25- $26\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; Standards, $24\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; Firsts, $22\frac{1}{2}$ ¢-23¢. (Prepared by BAE).

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LVII, No. 4

Section 1

April 4, 1935

FOREIGN TRADE Forecasting a return to "economic sanity" Secretary Hull declared yesterday that more and more foreign countries are showing a disposition to cooperate with the United States in an international program to reduce trade barriers. Official State Department dispatches, Hull said, as well as diplomatic conversations with economic experts of other nations indicated intensifying interest by other nations in the American foreign trade program. (A.P.)

LONG-RANGE FORESTRY A copyright report by the Associated Press says that President Roosevelt's intention to propose legislation for a long-range forestry program--designed partly to alleviate drought and dust storms--was disclosed yesterday. The President's proposal, in a letter to Senator Fletcher, specifically mentioned the projected shelter belt, designed to prevent drought conditions and to provide a barrier against dust storms, to be located in the very area scarred by the unprecedented drought of 1934.

FARM CENSUS Half a million new farms were estimated yesterday by Census Bureau officials to have sprung up in the United States in five years. So far as there are any indications in the preliminary returns from the farm census, most officials said they believed the increase attributable to persons who went back to the country from city jobs which vanished in the depression. They did not think the work of the farm program had much to do with the rise. The farm census is in the concluding stages in so far as the gathering of statistics is concerned, but it will be months yet before the tabulations are completed and a rounded picture of the trend is produced. (A.P.)

FEDERAL TAX COLLECTIONS A 57 percent increase in Federal tax collections last month in New York City over March 1934 was reported yesterday by collectors of internal revenue. Total receipts were \$86,566,218 last year and \$136,370,187 this year, an increase of \$49,803,969. (New York Times.)

RAILROAD BOND ISSUE With the formal offering today of a new issue of \$6,400,000 Lehigh & New England Railroad Company general mortgage 4 percent bonds, the first refunding operation by an operating railroad company in the current program of corporate refunding will appear. The new series, to be known as Series A, dated April 1, 1935, and due on April 1, 1965, will be offered at par. (New York Times.)

Section 2

Cuban President Carlos Mendieta recently signed a decree
Tariff imposing heavy increases in tariff duties on imports from
over 30 countries with whom Cuba has an unfavorable trade
balance, says a Havana report by the United Press. Trade figures of 1933
are used as the base. The United States, Great Britain and France bought
Cuban products in 1933 far in excess of the value of their sales to Cuba.

Viability A sample of 5-year-old durum wheat, sent to O. A.
of Wheat Stevens, North Dakota Agricultural College botanist, for
testing, indicated a 98 percent viability. The wheat came
from a North Dakota farmer. At this season there is always much speculation
among growers as to how long grains and grasses can be kept in storage and
still be high in the percentage of viable seeds. Years of personal obser-
vations by Mr. Stevens indicate that a majority of the grains are reliable
up to five years, providing they were good to begin with and have been kept
in dry storage. After the fifth year, the grains begin to fall off in via-
bility. After the tenth year, there is a marked depreciation among grains
for seed. Most of the grasses can be kept up to five years. Bromo grass
seed, however, deteriorates fast after the second year in storage. Obser-
vations made in Canada by scientists on the length of reproductive life of
seeds agree with Mr. Stevens' studies. (Northwestern Miller, March 27.)

Gelatine in The Forecast (Apr.), commenting on the amount of gela-
Ice Cream tine in commercial ice cream, says that "the buying public,
though admitting its presence was harmless, have felt that
an over amount was generally used. Ice-cream making companies, as well
as purchasers will therefore be interested in the research on this problem
which has been completed at Massachusetts State College and published as
Experiment Station Bulletin 314. The college investigators, by varying the
degree of temperature at which the mix is aged, have learned that less
gelatine is necessary at the higher aging temperatures than at the lower
ones. Aging the mix at 68 degrees F. rather than at 38 degrees F., usually
employed, increased the efficiency of the gelatine 400 percent. Applying
this higher temperature in the commercial manufacture of ice cream would
therefore result in the use of three-fourths less gelatine, since one-fourth
of that now used would produce the same colloidal-chemical effect as the
larger amount. Manufacturers will probably be quick to make use of this
newer method."

Fur "The Hudson's Bay Company is making steady progress
Farm in the operation of their great project of beaver propa-
gation in Northern Quebec," says Forest and Outdoors (Apr.).
"Over an area of some 19,000 square miles Indian overseers have been ap-
pointed to keep watch on the beaver dams and prevent trapping or slaughter
of any kind. Under the scheme, recovery of the beaver is reported to be
very satisfactory. When restoration has reached a proper point, the area
will be operated as a commercial trapping ground, but some years will
elapse before this becomes advisable."

Minerals "Never before has the value of minerals produced in
vs. Crops Ontario equalled the rated worth of agricultural field
 products," says Canadian Chemistry and Metallurgy (Mar.),
"but in 1934 crops were reported to the value of \$143,456,000, whereas
mineral production reached the hitherto untouched peak of \$144,125,000.

The broad significance of the development of mineral production in the
Dominion is even yet but partly understood at home and not very widely
recognized abroad. For a country like Canada, rated so highly as an agri-
cultural land, specially noted for its surplus wheat production, to be
able to put forward a source of wealth such as this, remains amazing..."

Research on The British Medical Journal (Mar. 16), commenting edi-
Ergometrine torially on the recent discovery of ergometrine, says:
 "...While the discovery of ergometrine seems to close one
important chapter in the history of the investigation of ergot, it provides
the opening for another, in which the properties and the actions of the new
alkaloid will be subjected to more complete analysis in the laboratory
and the clinic. It is already clear, and a matter of great interest, that
ergometrine has a not very distant chemical relationship to the ergot alka-
loids already known; and that, nevertheless, its activity differs widely
from that which these others have in common. The development of this
further phase will be awaited with great interest. Pharmacy as well as
therapeutics will have to align itself to the new knowledge, and this lat-
est active principle of ergot may prove to be as fruitful a stimulus to
further investigations as its predecessors, though probably in a more
restricted and practical range."

Washing Factory shipments of washing machines in February
Machines showed a substantial increase over January, largely re-
 flecting heavier demand from the rural sections for the gas
engine models and surpassing the total for February last year to reach the
highest monthly figure since May 1934. (Wall Street Journal.)

Farm-Relief "The weird pall of Great Plains dust, sweeping to the
Action Atlantic Seaboard in a dramatic visualization of the effects
 of the western drought, has brought quick counteraction from
government agencies interested in the welfare of the farmer," says an edi-
torial in the Kansas City Star (Weekly) for March 27. "...The seed loan
provision is especially important just now...Anticipating the shortage
that has developed, the government's seed stock committee bought up 19
million bushels of seed of various varieties, and this is being made avail-
able for distribution through county committees practically at cost. The
various operations indicate an informed and active interest in Washington
in the plight in which the pranks of nature have placed an important sec-
tion of the food producing region of the nation. With the benefit pay-
ments of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration allotted for acreage
reduction, the activities will be of considerable value in tiding over
the prairie country into the period that every resident confidently looks
for--eventual victory over the elements."

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

(April 3)

Livestock at Chicago--(Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 10.50-14.65; cows good 7.00-9.50; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 9.50-11.75; vealers good and choice 7.00-9.00; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 6.50-9.00. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 8.50-9.10; 200-250 lbs good and choice 8.00-9.10; 250-350 lbs good and choice 8.85-9.00; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 7.25-8.50. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 7.50-8.35; feeding lambs range stock good and choice 6.25-7.00 (Quotations on woolled basis).

No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat*Minneap. $111\frac{1}{4}$ - $113\frac{1}{4}$; No. 2 D.No.Spr.*Minneap. $109\frac{1}{4}$ - $111\frac{1}{4}$; No. 2 Am.Dur.*Minneap. 104-108; No. 1 Durum, Duluth, 108-123; No. 2 Hard Winter*K.C. $96\frac{1}{2}$ - $98\frac{1}{2}$; Chi. 103 (Nom); St. Louis $102\frac{1}{4}$; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis $93\frac{1}{2}$; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 81; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 58 $1\frac{1}{8}$ -60 $1\frac{1}{8}$; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 89-92; St. Louis 88; No. 3 yellow, Chi. 86; No. 2 mixed, Chi. 86 (Nom); No. 3 white oats, Minneap. $51\frac{1}{2}$ - $52\frac{1}{2}$; K.C. $50\frac{1}{2}$ -57; Chi. 45-49 (Nom); St. Louis 50; choice malting barley, Minneap. 112-113; Fair to good malting, Chi. 90-100 (Nom); No. 2, Minneap. 70-71; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 181-189.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes ranged 75¢-\$1.00 per 100-pounds in eastern cities; 35¢-42¢ f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites 85¢ carlot sales in Chicago; 55¢-f.o.b. Waupaca. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$1.90-\$2.10 carlot basis in Chicago; \$1.10-\$1.25 f.o.b. Idaho points. Florida Spaulding Rose sold \$2.00-\$2.25 per bushel box in New York City. Florida Round and Pointed type cabbage \$3.00-\$3.65 per $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushel hamper in terminal markets. South Carolina Pointed type \$2.75-\$3.25 in a few cities. New York Yellow Varieties of onions brought \$2.25-\$2.50 per 50 pound sack in the East. Midwestern stock \$2.25-\$2.65 in consuming centers; \$2.25-\$2.40 f.o.b. West Michigan points. New York U.S. #1, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inch minimum, Rhode Island Greening apples brought \$1.15-\$1.35 per bushel basket in New York City.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets declined 3 points from the previous close to 11.23 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 12.07 cents. May future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 4 points to 10.91 cents, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 9 points to 10.87 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter New York were: 92 Score, $35\frac{3}{4}$ cents; 91 Score, $35\frac{1}{2}$ cents; 90 Score, $35\frac{1}{4}$ cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: S.Daisies, $16\frac{1}{2}$ - $16\frac{3}{4}$ cents; Y.Americas, 17 cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 25 - $26\frac{1}{4}$ cents; Standards, 24 - $24\frac{1}{4}$ cents; Firsts, $22\frac{1}{2}$ -23 cents. (Prepared by BAE)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

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DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LVII, No. 5

Section 1

April 5, 1935

NRA CASES SPEEDED

The government moved yesterday to bring about a quick decision in the Supreme Court on constitutionality of the national industrial recovery act. Simultaneous announcements were made at the Department of Justice and at NRA that action would be taken to expedite hearing of the Schechter poultry case, decided April 1 in favor of NRA by the Circuit Court of Appeals in New York. Chairman Richberg of the NIRA said he hoped that the case could be argued before the Supreme Court early in May and that a decision would be announced before Congress needs to act on the proposal to extend NRA for two years. The present law expires June 16. (Washington Post.)

RAILROAD PROGRAM

John J. Pelley, president of the Association of American Railroads, urged a three-point program to help the railroads yesterday. It called for the withdrawal of subsidies from other forms of transportation and subjecting them to regulation comparable to that of the railroads, prevention of the enactment of legislation that increases the cost of railroad operation and discontinuance of the coordinator law to give the railroad association itself an opportunity to carry out the program authorized under the law. (New York Times.)

FOOD PRICES

Sharp advances in the prices of foods have sent wholesale commodity prices upward again after a downward trend that continued for two weeks. The Bureau of Labor Statistics announced yesterday that the combined index of prices was up for the last week in March. Fuel and lighting materials and metals and metal products were fractionally higher; farm products, leather, building materials, chemicals and drugs were lower; while textile products, house furnishings and miscellaneous commodities were stationary. "This week's index," Commissioner Lubin said, "is 7 1/2 percent higher than for the corresponding week of 1934 and 31 1/2 percent higher than 2 years ago." (Press.)

FOREIGN BAR SILVER

Foreign bar silver for commercial use resumed its advance yesterday, reaching another new high since 1928. The New York price rose 1/4 of a cent to 61 1/2 cents an ounce, the best price since August 26, 1928, and contrasting with a depression low of 24 1/4 cents in 1932. (A.P.)

RFC REPORTS REPAYMENTS

Of the \$5,047,744,258.80 advanced to commercial and industrial agencies by the RFC to March 31, 1935, \$2,686,-976,903, or about 53 percent, has been repaid, Chairman Jones said yesterday in a review of the history of the RFC. (New York Times.)

Section 2

Cornstalks for Paper Prospects of using waste cornstalks for manufacture of paper on a commercial scale in the near future have been dashed by the Bureau of Standards, reports the Associated Press. The bureau reported recent studies showed satisfactory paper could be made from cornstalks but difficulties raised the costs so high it was estimated the stalks could not compete with wood, even if wood were double in price. One exception was listed. Competing conditions would be changed if profitable uses could be developed for by-products or parts of the stalk not used in paper making. "The bureau's technicians were able to make clean, white writing paper from cornstalks despite serious difficulties presented by the structural characteristics of the plant and by the excessive amounts of dirt always clinging to field-gathered stalks," says the bureau. "When costs are considered, however, it does not appear that cornstalks can compete successfully with wood as a raw material for paper under present conditions".

Country-Life Movements The March issue of Rural America, a special number prepared for the Committee on International Relations of the American Country Life Association, contains articles on country-life movements in various countries: European Organizations for the Improvement of Country Life, by Asher Hobson, University of Wisconsin; Recent Rural Life Developments in China, by J. H. Reisner, Agricultural Missions Foundation; Village Welfare in India, A Preliminary Report, by J. L. Hypes, Connecticut State College; Homemaking and Community Activities of Rural Women, by Grace E. Frysinger, Department of Agriculture; The Collegiate Rural Life Movement in America, by E. L. Kirkpatrick and Agnes M. Boynton, University of Wisconsin.

Closed Water-fowl Season Advocated The American Forestry Association has been added to the list of advocates of a closed season on migratory water-fowl this year. The association's directors adopted a resolution citing the critical shortage of the fowl and calling for an extension of the ban on shooting if the proposed closed season this year does not build up an adequate breeding stock. "This serious emergency," declares Col. Henry Solon Graves, president of the association, "has been brought about by a combination of factors among which the most important immediately controllable one is that of killing by man. If we are to perpetuate our wild fowl and preserve the sport of duck hunting, it is essential that immediate steps be taken to protect and increase the remaining supply. The situation is grave, one calling for an aggressive and fearless program of restoration and one in which every sportsman in the country must take an active interest and part." (Newark Evening News, Mar. 29.)

Synthetic Food The Countryman (England) for April, in an article on synthetic food, quotes Sir John Russell, of Rothamsted Experimental Station, as saying the following: "In order that sugars, starches and any other complex material can be built up, it is necessary not only to have the constituents but also the energy needed for the con-

struction. A horizontal surface at Rothamsted, one square inch in area, receives from the sun about 1,500 small calories of energy per week in the winter time and about 22,000 per week in the summer time; over the growing period, March-September, the average is about 16,000 calories per week, with variations from season to season due to cloudiness. If one prefers to work it out per acre of land the amount during the growing period is nearly 3,000,000 Board of Trade electrical units, or 4,000,000 h.p. hours; if one wants still further figures it is equivalent to the heat developed by burning some 350 tons of coal and it would bring some 25,000 tons of water from the freezing to the boiling point. Only about one-half of one percent of this is recovered in the crop, so that the total energy fixed is only a small part of what we receive." The Countryman asks, "With unlimited electric power for producing warmth, might not the growing of food crops in the open exposed to weather risks come to an end?"

consent

Congress, Representative Buck's unanimous/request that the House
Apr. 3 concur in the Senate amendment to H.R. 2881, authorizing
the adjustment of contracts for the sale of timber on the
national forests, was blocked by Representative Zioncheck. The Senate continued debate on the Copeland food and drug bill (S.5).

Signs of The \$73,000,000 refunding bond issue by the Southern
Revival California Edison Company...tends to support the opinion of
Commissioner Landis that industry no longer views with
'hesitating alarm the effect of the Securities Act upon legitimate financing'," says an editorial in the Washington Post (Apr. 3). The new offerings consist almost exclusively of refunding issues, which replace outstanding bonds bearing higher rates of interest. The resultant reduction of overhead charges will, however, release corporate funds for other purposes and thus give a stimulus of business which may lead to the flotation of new capital issues...If confidence in the future of private enterprise and belief in the stability of the country's financial and monetary institutions are not impaired, present prospects seem bright for a reopening of the market for new capital issues. With such an expansion of investment outlet, the Government would gradually cease to be so dominant a factor in the capital market. And the dependence of industry upon Government aid would become less as private investment activities assumed more normal proportions."

1934 Tree All tree-planting records in the United States were
Planting broken last year with the setting out of 163,000,000 trees on national and state forest lands, Charles Lathrop Pack, president of the American Tree Association, reports. Of the total, 85,586,000 trees were planted on 84,000 acres of state forest land and more than 78,000,000 on 77,000 acres of national forests. The 1934 plantings on national forest areas were more than three times the average plantings of the years previous to 1933. In that year the creation of the CCC made it possible to increase the plantings from 24,000 acres in 1932 to 69,000 acres in 1933 and to 77,367 acres in 1934. New York was first by states, with 40,564,282 trees, Wisconsin second with 14,857,505 and Michigan third with 12,468,500. (New York Times.)

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

April 4--Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 10.75-14.65; cows good 7.25-9.75; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 9.75-12.00; vealers good and choice 6.75-9.00; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 6.50-9.00. Hogs: 130-200 lbs good and choice 8.75-9.15; 200-250 lbs good and choice 9.00-9.20; 250-350 lbs good and choice 8.90-9.15; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 7.50-8.75. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 7.50-8.30; feeding lambs range stock good and choice 6.25-7.00 (Quotations on woolled basis)

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat*Minneap. 111 $\frac{3}{4}$ -113 $\frac{3}{4}$; No. 2 D.No.Spr.*Minneap. 109 $\frac{3}{4}$ -111 $\frac{3}{4}$; No. 2 Am.Dur.*Minneap. 106-110; No. 1 Durum, Duluth, 110-125; No. 2 Hard Winter*K.C. 98-99; Chi. 103 $\frac{1}{2}$ -104; St. Louis 103; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St.Louis 95; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 31 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 59 5/8-61 5/8; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 91 $\frac{1}{4}$ -93; St. Louis 89 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 3 yellow Chi. 86 $\frac{1}{2}$ -87 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 mixed, Chi. 87 (Nom); No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 52 7/8-53 7/8; K.C. 53-59; Chi. 47 $\frac{1}{2}$ -51 $\frac{1}{2}$ (Nom); St. Louis 53; Choice malting barley, Minneap. 112-113; fair to good malting, Chi. 90-100 (Nom); No. 2, Minneap. 71-72; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 179 $\frac{1}{2}$ -187 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes ranged 80¢-90¢ per 100-pounds in eastern cities; 44¢-50¢ f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites 75¢-82 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ carlot sales in Chicago; 55¢ f.o.b. Stevens Points. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$1.85-\$2.05 carlot sales in Chicago; \$1.15-\$1.25 f.o.b. Idaho points. Florida Spaulding Rose \$6.50-\$7.25 per double-head barrel in the East; \$6 f.o.b. Hastings. Florida Pointed and Round type cabbage \$2.75-\$3.65 per 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -bushel hamper in city markets. New York Danish type \$1.75-\$2.50 per 50-pound sack in terminal markets. New York Yellow Varieties of onions ranged \$2.40-\$2.75 per 50-pound sack in the East; \$2.45-\$2.50 f.o.b. Rochester. Midwestern stock \$2.40-\$3 in consuming centers; \$2.40-\$2.50 f.o.b. West Michigan points. New York, U.S. #1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch minimum Rhode Island Greening apples \$1.25-\$1.35 per bushel basket in New York City.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets was unchanged from the previous close at 11.25 cents per pound. On the same day last year, the price was 12.01 cents. May future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 1 point to 10.90 cents, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 4 points to 10.91¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 32 Score, 36 cents; 91 Score, 35 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents; 90 Score, 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: S.Daisies, 16 $\frac{3}{4}$ -16 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents; Y.Americas, 17 cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Uner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 25-26 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents; Standards, 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ -24 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents; Firsts, 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ -22 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢.
(Prepared by BAE)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LVII, No. 6

Section 1

April 6, 1935

HULL ON WORLD TRADE

Secretary Hull's intention to withhold trade benefits from nations discriminating against the United States strongly implements and reenforces the unconditional most-favored-nation principle, the State Department declared yesterday. The statement was not prompted by adverse criticisms from abroad, but was intended to demonstrate that the policy should lead to the elimination of discriminations and thereby to a general application of the unconditional most-favored-nation principle. (New York Times.)

DAIRY REPORT

Many eastern dairy farmers are being underpaid for their milk, while distributors receive good profits, the Federal Trade Commission said in a report to Congress covering specifically the Philadelphia milkshed and the State of Connecticut. The commission found that while prices received by producers and paid by consumers had fluctuated widely, the profit to distributors had remained substantially the same for five years. Underpayments to producers in 1934 were estimated at \$600,000. Dealer companies, it was charged, had paid "surplus" prices for considerable quantities of milk and had resold it in fluid form. (Washington Post.)

EUROPEAN GOLD BLOC

A United Press report from New York says disintegration of the European gold bloc appeared near yesterday as the Netherlands guilder plunged sensationally in world foreign exchange markets. Anticipating devaluation of the guilder this week end, traders sold it heavily and the decline gained momentum as small speculators both here and abroad saw a chance for easy money and abandoned commodities and securities for a flier in foreign exchange.

MONTGOMERY WARD RECORD

Montgomery Ward & Company yesterday reported that March sales were the largest for that month in the history of the firm. The sales totaled \$22,783,089, an increase of \$4,470,612, or 24.41 percent, compared with March 1934. The next comparable March sales figures was in 1929, the firm reported, when sales totaled \$22,616,668. (A.P.)

MARCH INCOME TAXES

The Treasury Department made public yesterday figures showing that income taxes paid in every state showed an increase in March and that the total increase for the nation was 40 percent. Seven districts, the Treasury revealed, increased their tax collections more than \$3,000,000 and 13 showed increases of more than 70 percent. (Press.)

Section 2

Farms Need
Diversifi-
cation Victor Schoffelmayer, agricultural editor of the Dallas (Tex.) News, in an address on crop diversification at the Cotton Crisis Conference, printed in the Texas Weekly (Mar. 16), says in conclusion: "In summing up my ideas I would say that we might as well be looking forward to the day when Texas farmers will again devote more time to scientific farming...Texas is in need of farm-home ownership. The nearly 62 percent tenantry had better give way to well-established owners of farms, to replace a shifting army of tenant farmers, mostly cotton growers. Stability of Texas agriculture and home ownership will be hastened through the practice of crop and live-stock diversification, always remembering that more than raising merely a living is necessary in any farming system. There must be added either one or more cash crops, whether they be cotton, livestock, industrial fibers such as wood cellulose for paper or rayon or composition board, or any other product which may develop a market. There must be a money income as a reward for crop diversification."

Private
Shelterbelts An unprecedented increase of tree planting in or adjacent to the proposed Great Plains shelterbelt is evidence that the people of that region are becoming increasingly interested in the plan, says Paul H. Roberts, of the Forest Service, acting director of the shelterbelt project. "Private individuals, as well as state and local governments, have shown their approval of our efforts to improve conditions in the Great Plains by adopting shelterbelt programs of their own," Mr. Roberts said. "Farmers of Wisconsin have adopted a 5-year schedule of their own, and nurserymen throughout the area tell us they are having a great increase in orders for seedling stock from individual farmers." (American Forests, Apr.)

Industrial-
Farming Plan A Detroit report to the press says reasonable defense against the worst economic uncertainties can be assured for industrial workers by providing them with plots of land for cultivation near their homes when working in large cities and by spreading industry out into the country where the land and the factory may serve as double supports to security, W. J. Cameron of the Ford Motor Company said in a radio talk. "Such work cannot be successfully done by government," he said. "It can be done by workers and employers and it appears to be the next social job which industry will take on." Ford industries are practicing both these plans, he said.

FHA Loans
for Farms "The program of the Federal Housing Administration puts the stamp of approval on loans for many kinds of equipment of interest to the farm equipment dealer," says Implement and Tractor (Mar. 23). "Any responsible farm owner is privileged to borrow under the FHA any amount up to \$2,000 for improvement on any one property. Owners can borrow on more than one property, if their income permits. The principal requirement is that annual gross income is at least five times the annual payment on the note. The loans run from one to five years. Roughly speaking, all types of physical equipment necessary to conduct an agricultural

enterprise are eligible, provided (1) they are permanently attached to farm structures, or to wiring, water, gas or sewage piping systems, or (2) they are permanently attached to the real estate in such manner that they cannot be removed without suffering unusual depreciation in the process of removal...For instance, a water supply system of pump and motor is eligible; a farm engine equipment with pump attached, movable from place to place, is not eligible. Fences are eligible, but snow breaks, in some respects similar to fences, are not eligible. A concrete water trough, or similar equipment, with a permanent foundation in the ground, is eligible; a movable metal or wood water tank is not eligible..."

Civil Service The following unassembled examinations, for which applications must be on file by April 29 with the Civil Service Commission, Washington, D.C., are announced: principal transportation economist, \$5,600, and principal operating and cost analyst, \$5,600, Bureau of Statistics, Interstate Commerce Commission; administrative assistant to the Director of the Census, ^{\$5,600} Census Bureau, Department of Commerce; principal conservationist (forestry), \$5,600; senior conservationist (forestry), \$4,600; conservationist (forestry), \$3,800; associate conservationist (forestry), \$3,200; assistant conservationist (forestry), \$2,600; pathologist, \$3,800; associate pathologist, \$3,200; assistant pathologist, \$2,600; chief scientific aid (blister rust control), \$2,600, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine. Also an unassembled examination (application to be on file by April 22) for grazier, \$3,200, division of grazing control, Department of the Interior; and an assembled examination (application to be on file by April 29) for scientific aid, \$1,800; assistant scientific aid, \$1,620, under scientific aid, \$1,260, Department of Agriculture.

Congress, The Senate continued debate on the Copeland food and Apr. 4 drug bill (S.5) and Senator Bailey submitted a minority report on this bill (S.Rept. 361, part 2). The Senate engaged "in a lengthy discussion of the cotton industry." The House Committee on Agriculture reported out without amendment H.R. 7160, to provide for research into basic laws and principles relating to agriculture and to provide for the further development of cooperative agricultural extension work and more complete endowment and support of land-grant colleges (H.Rept. 587). The House Committee on Public Lands reported out without amendment H.R. 4459 to include within the Deschutes National Forest, Oregon, certain public lands (H.Rept. 585).

Federal Last month the organization of 71 new Federal credit Credit Unions union banks included the employees of a meat-packing concern in South Dakota, a baking company in Texas and a Pennsylvania natural gas company. The 71 new Federal credit unions chartered during March was the largest number in any month since the first of these cooperative thrift and loan banks was chartered by the Federal Government last fall, according to Director C. R. Orchard of the Credit Union Section of the Farm Credit Administration. A total of 210 Federal credit unions are now doing business in 31 states. (FCA, No. 7-14.)

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. LVII, No. 7

Section 1

April 8, 1935

GOLD BLOC PARLEY

A Basle (Switzerland) wireless to the New York Times says that the governors of the banks of France, Holland Switzerland and Italy met there for the monthly board meeting of the Bank for International Settlements to discuss as the gold bloc survivors their future policies and prospects in view of the belga's devaluation and runs on the florin and Swiss franc. They found themselves agreed to continue the fight to remain on gold, and Leonardus J.A. Trip of Holland, whose currency has been most attacked, was in a stubborn mood that seemed to have especially heartened the others.

AGRICULTURAL CONFERENCE

Annual conference of the state directors, state supervisors and teacher trainers in agricultural education will open at the Wardman Park Hotel today with members from the North Atlantic region gathering for the three-day session. (Washington Post.)

URGES CCC PERMANENCY

In a report covering the first two years' activities of the Civilian Conservation Corps, which was made public yesterday, Robert Fechner, director of Emergency Conservation Work, recommended that the corps receive a permanent place in the government. He cites favorable reports on civilian conservation activities from four departments, those of War, Interior, Agriculture and Labor, and from the Veterans Administration, all of which have cooperated in carrying out the program. (New York Times.)

LAND BANK BOND ISSUE

Offering of the new refunding issue of \$162,000,000 Federal Land Bank's consolidated 3 1/4 percent bonds dated May 1, 1935, and due on May 1, 1955, and callable on and after May 1, 1945, will be made today at 100 3/4. At this price the yield to the first redeemable date will be 3.16 percent and 3.25 percent thereafter to redemption or maturity. (Press.)

MANILA CIGAR RESTRICTION

A Manila report by the Associated Press says that, concerned over moves in the United States to ban or restrict shipments of Manila cigars, Philippine authorities took steps Saturday to withhold consignments of the cheapest variety of "stogies" to the states. Alfredo Yatco, acting collector of internal revenue, issued an order that also limits monthly exports to about 12,000,000 cigars, to which level the futures dropped in March.

Section 2

Control of Roland M. Jones, in editorial correspondence to the
Dust Damage New York Times (Mar. 31) from Omaha, says that "Governor
 Landon's plan (for dust control) prepared for him by ex-
perts in the College of Agriculture, is a simple one and seems to offer
the only hope of immediate alleviation. It is to throw up small ridges
across the land at right angles to the prevailing winds. The effect of
these ridges, slight as they are, is to provide a series of windbreaks
across the field which will stop the dust from blowing or greatly dimin-
ish the amount whipped up. The farmers are able to furnish the tractors,
the listers and the man power for the work. What they are asking through
the Governor is funds for gas and oil. An allotment from relief funds
has been promised for this purpose. The cost for the western wind-blown
counties of Kansas is estimated at a quarter of a million dollars. The
plan has its disadvantages as well as its advantages. While it promises
immediate relief from the dust and protection of the soil it is at best
but a temporary expedient. But the most successful it proves the more
likely it is to revive and stimulate hope that there is still money to be
made in dry-land wheat farming..."

Minnesota "Minnesota has taken a long step forward in protection
Cream Grades of its great dairy industry by enactment at the hands of
 the present legislative session of the cream grading bill,"
says an editorial in Commercial West (Mar. 30). "The dairyman's public
enemy No. 1--bad cream--is outlawed. Under the new law Minnesota cream
will have three grades. They are sweet cream, grade one and grade two.
Any one of the three will produce good butter, but in the sweet cream grade
Minnesota now is placed in position to strengthen its hold upon the crown
as producer of the finest butter made in the United States. This is an
excellent move and one that should redound to the credit of the state as
well as to its individual dairy interests."

Gold The whole world may be grateful before long to the
Decision five justices of the United States Supreme Court who con-
 curred in the majority gold decisions, it is stated by the
Midland (England) Bank Review, which usually reflects the views of Regi-
nald McKenna, the bank's chairman. "Hitherto the world has had to choose
between stability of the value of its currency in terms of gold and sta-
bility thereof in terms of goods," says the review in its current issue.
"The verdict of the Supreme Court has brought the world nearer acceptance
of the truth that justice can be done between debtor and creditor only by
the maintenance of the steady purchasing power of the monetary unit. Per-
haps in the long run one of the most important consequences of the Supreme
Court's judgment may be the substitution for the gold clause of a far more
logical proviso which we may describe as a 'commodity clause', designed to
protect not only creditors but debtors as well...The gold value of currency
is now coming to be regarded as of secondary importance, and its purchasing
power over goods as primary..." (New York Times.)

Farm and Home Hour "On April 8, National Broadcasting Company's Farm and Home Hour celebrates its 2,000th broadcast," says an editorial in the *Prairie Farmer* (Mar. 30). "...The Farm and Home Hour has become an institution. Designed primarily for farm folks, it also has a large city audience. In the course of the year an amazing amount of interesting and valuable information is broadcast, including direct broadcasts of all big national farm events, such as the annual meetings of farm organizations and the national corn-husking contest. During the past two years one of the outstanding features of Farm and Home Hour has been a weekly conservation broadcast. This material has been so comprehensive and valuable that the Farm Foundation is publishing it in book form..."

Congress, Apr. 5 Both Houses received a letter from the Federal Trade Commission transmitting a report of the Commission with respect to the sale and distribution of milk and milk products, covering the Connecticut and Philadelphia milksheds, prepared in accordance with H.Con.Res. 32, 73rd Congress (H.Doc. 152).

Water for Farms John C. Myers, author of "An Every-Hour Necessity--Running Water", in *Electricity on the Farm* (Apr.), says: "...The desire and need (for a water system) among rural dwellers had been recognized many years ago by manufacturers of pumps and water systems and the electrical utilities, who have been cooperating in the effort for rural electrification with the purpose of reducing to a minimum the cost of the installation of electricity and water systems used in the rural home, so that now both the installation and operating expense is about half what it was and is cheap for the service and comfort given. The U.S. Government has given added stimulus to this effort by its interest in the wishes expressed in its survey and has shown its desire to improve this condition in recognizing the need of better water supply systems in the home by making it possible under the Federal housing plan to procure loans to cover not only the cost of the water system and its installation but also the cost of digging or drilling the well. Early last year there was inaugurated a plan to bring to the attention of rural dwellers the advantages of running water. This plan is being conducted by the Electric Water Systems Council, composed of manufacturers of pumps and water systems and representatives of the electrical utilities and the Committee on the Relation of Electricity to Agriculture, and is endorsed by agricultural colleges, county agents and others..."

Farm Tenancy "Rural rehabilitation, as planned by Federal corporations set up in various states by the Emergency Relief Administration, cannot be a complete success unless full opportunity is accorded the tenant farmers to become landowners," says an editorial in the *Courier-Journal* (Louisville) for April 1. "This is a question which has been uppermost in the minds of southern farmers for a number of years. The tenantry evil, especially in the Cotton States, is one which is economically and socially indefensible. It is likely that pending legislation may help the situation..."

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

April 5--Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 10.75-14.65; cows good 7.25-9.75; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 9.75-12.00; vealers good and choice 6.75-9.00; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 6.50-9.00. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 8.90-9.30; 200-250 lbs good and choice 9.05-9.30; 250-350 lbs good and choice 8.90-9.15; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 7.50-8.85. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 7.50-8.30; feeding lambs range stock good and choice 6.25-7.00. (Quotations on woolled basis).

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat*Minneap. $110\frac{3}{4}$ - $112\frac{3}{4}$; No. 2 D.No.Spr.*Minneap. $108\frac{3}{4}$ - $110\frac{3}{4}$; No. 2 Am.Dur.*Minneap. $105\frac{3}{4}$ - $109\frac{3}{4}$; No. 1 Durum, Duluth, $109\frac{3}{4}$ - $124\frac{3}{4}$; No. 2 Hard Winter*K.C. 97-98 $\frac{1}{2}$; Chi. 103-103 $\frac{1}{2}$ (Nom); St. Louis 101 $\frac{3}{4}$; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 93 $\frac{3}{4}$; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 81; No. 2 rye, Minneap. $58\frac{1}{4}$ - $60\frac{1}{4}$; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 89-91 $\frac{1}{2}$; St. Louis 89 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 3 yellow, Chi. $86\frac{1}{2}$ - $87\frac{1}{4}$; St. Louis 88-88 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 mixed, Chi. 87 (Nom); No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 52-53; K.C. 53-58 $\frac{1}{2}$; Chi. 47-51 (Nom); St. Louis 53 (Nom); choice malting barley, Minneap. 112-113; Fair to good malting, Chi. 90-100 (Nom); No. 2, Minneap. 70-71; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 179-187.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes ranged 75¢-\$1.10 per 100-pounds in eastern cities; 47¢-51¢ f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites 75¢-82 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ earlot sales in Chicago; 50¢-55¢ f.o.b. Stevens Point. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$1.85 earlot sales in Chicago; \$1.10-\$1.20 f.o.b. Idaho points. Florida Spaulding Rose \$6.75-\$7.25 per double-head barrel in the East; \$6 f.o.b. Hastings. New York Yellow Varieties of onions brought \$2.50-\$2.75 per 50-pound sack in the East; \$2.52 f.o.b. Rochester. Midwestern stock \$2.40-\$3 in consuming centers; \$2.40-\$2.75 f.o.b. West Michigan points. Florida Round and Pointed type cabbage brought \$2.75-\$3.50 per 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -bushel hamper in terminal markets. New York Danish type \$1.65-\$2.25 per 50-pound sack in a few cities. New York, U.S. #1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch minimum, Rhode Island Greening apples \$1.25-\$1.35 per bushel basket in New York City; \$1.30- f.o.b. Rochester.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets was unchanged from the previous close, at 11.25 cents per pound. On the same day last year, the price was 12.11 cents. May future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange was unchanged at 10.90 cents, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 5 points to 10.86 cents. Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; 91 Score, 36 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents; 90 Score, 36 cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: S.Daisies, 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ -16 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents; Y.Americas, 17 cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ -27 cents; Standards, 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ -25 cents; Firsts, 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ -23 cents. (Prepared by BAE)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

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DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LVII, No. 8

Section 1

April 9, 1935

RELIEF BILL "The \$4,880,000⁰⁰⁰ work relief resolution was signed by President Roosevelt yesterday as his first official act after his 13-day fishing cruise," reports Charles W. Hurd in the New York Times. "Upon approving the measure, which carries the largest single appropriation in the nation's history, the President announced the immediate allocation of \$125,000,000 for continuing emergency relief; \$30,000,000 for continuance of the Civilian Conservation Corps, and \$842,000 for similar work on Indian reservations..."

APPLE TREE DAMAGE While the South counted a storm toll of 31 dead and floods threatened California after torrential week-end rains, apple growers in the Shenandoah-Potomac-Cumberland region last night were fearful that dropping temperatures would ruin the major portion of this year's budding crop. In this region there are 11,-000,000 apple trees which would be fruitless should a freeze come. (Washington Post.)

FARM EDUCATION CONFERENCE The increasing importance of adult education, especially in farm communities, was stressed by Dr. John W. Studebaker, commissioner of education, yesterday when he opened the annual North Atlantic Regional Conference of state directors, state supervisors and teacher trainers in agricultural education. National agricultural planning will be the topic at this morning's sessions. Speakers will include the Secretary of Agriculture, Undersecretary Tugwell, Assistant Secretary Wilson, Chester H. Davis and Calvin B. Hoover. (Washington Post.)

GOLD SALE Sales of 125,900 ounces of gold by the Treasury to the central banks of Mexico and Venezuela were announced yesterday by Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau, Jr. The dollar value of the gold was \$4,406,500. Mr. Morgenthau declined to state whether the Treasury was negotiating sale of gold to any other governments, but he indicated this country is willing to sell yellow metal to any government or central bank wishing and able to buy it. (Washington Post.)

LAND BANK BOND SALE The refunding issue of \$162,000,000 of Federal land bank consolidated 3 1/4 percent bonds, offered yesterday by a nation-wide banking group acting for the 12 banks, was an outstanding success, Charles R. Dunn, fiscal agent for the land banks, stated late yesterday. He said cash subscriptions approximated \$500,-000,000 and that \$100,000,000 of the old bonds had been offered in exchange for the new ones. (New York Times.)

Section 2

"Baby" Bond Investments Larger average investments in the government's "baby" bonds are being made in towns and rural communities than in the larger centers, a Treasury study reveals. The survey also showed that western and southern cities were making heavier individual investments than eastern cities. Of 50 cities, Oklahoma City had the largest average investment, \$1,044. Kansas City was second with \$997 and Houston third with \$974. The lowest average investment was \$154 in Springfield, Ohio. (Press.)

Japanese Competition The Christian Science Monitor (Apr. 6), in an editorial on the agitation to subject Japanese cotton textile imports to a limited embargo, quotes the current report on economic conditions in Japan issued by the Department of Commerce. "It gives the latest record of Japanese-American trade, In December last year and January this year, when Japanese textile exports started to flow into the United States in accelerated volume, the figures (in thousands of yen) were: Japanese purchases from U.S., December, 113,454, January, 92,325; Japanese sales to U.S., December 36,477, January 34,677. In other words Japan is buying three to four times as much as she is selling in her trade with the United States. Comparative figures do not show any diminution in Japanese purchases in the United States. On the contrary, they show a big increase..."

Mail-Order Business Sales increases of 29.7 percent for Sears, Roebuck & Company for the four weeks ended March 26 and of 24.4 percent for Montgomery Ward & Company during March brought the business of both the leading mail-order houses to new highs for those periods, despite the later date of Easter this year. In the six 4-week periods from January 30 to July 16, 1934, Sears reported profit of \$6,808,000 before Federal taxes, while Montgomery Ward had net income after charges of \$4,158,695 during the six months to July 31 last. Business at the retail stores of the two companies has been especially gratifying, due to active demand for house and farm equipment. (Wall Street Journal.)

Rubber Research William C. Geer, author of "Rubber Industry at the Crossroads" in Industrial and Engineering Chemistry (Apr.), in discussing possible fields of rubber research, says: "We need to know how to protect vulcanized rubber against the action of sunlight. The field of antioxidants is unfinished. When rubber is softened by milling it is oxidized but not all rubber products should be softened by that means. An antioxidant to permit mixing mill softening without oxidation should be an advantage. More work should be done in the field of reclaimed rubber, less, perhaps, to improve it as a material to be added to garden hose tubes than to make its re-use values approximately the same as those of the original crude. Some work has been done in the creation of vulcanized rubber with sulfur percentages as low as 0.25 percent. The possibilities seem excellent. Undoubtedly there is wide opportunity for the study of reenforcing pigments. It is doubtful if carbon black is the last word, finely divided as it is..."

Roadside Planting The planting of trees along highways, city streets and in public parks is being advocated by the American Forestry Association as a major work relief project for the spring. The approval of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration was issued in January in a working procedure whereby state, county and municipal administrators of public funds may undertake highway and other plantings that will be of broad and lasting value. The procedure calls for the use of local labor under the supervision of landscape architects, the work to be carried out according to plans sponsored by local citizen groups and organizations. Projects may be large or small, depending entirely upon labor and planting demands and upon the desire of communities and states to improve roadway and city landscapes. "For years hundreds of civic and other public-spirited organizations and citizens throughout the country have been seeking ways and means to have barren and treeless highways and city parks landscaped with trees," the American Forestry Association points out. "Here is the opportunity to take a long step in that direction." (American City, Apr.)

Business Report Employment and payrolls, farm income and distribution improved in February and business conditions were improved generally in that month over January and also February 1934, the monthly survey of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce shows. The survey covered February primarily, although some data were included for March. Compared with 1934, the index for the first two months of this year was up 12 percent. Major gains occurred in the automobile, iron and steel, and glass industries, while increases were reported in a wide range of other businesses. (New York Times.)

Bottled Concentrated Milk "Bottled Concentrated Milk" in the Milk Dealer (Feb.) by Perry W. Meridith and Prof. R. B. Stolz, reports the results of a study at Ohio State University. A summary says:

"(1) A questionnaire indicated that a typical group of over 100 consumers was quite willing to accept the concentrated product; (2) the consumers and a select group of commercial dairymen did not detect any appreciable difference between the original milk and the diluted product; (3) the keeping qualities of the concentrated product were found to be slightly better than those of the original pasteurized milk; (4) the bacterial counts of the freshly concentrated products showed no marked increase, due to condensing when considering the concentration; (5) the processing of the milk in the vacuum pan expelled some of the feed flavors found in the original milk, and at times some of the desirable flavors usually found in fluid milk were lost, leaving a flat taste in the diluted product; (6) a cream layer does not form until after the fourth day but it is necessary to homogenize in order to eliminate fat separation on long standing; (7) a small amount of sediment may be noticeable in the bottled concentrated product if a clarifier is not used after homogenization; (8) the physical and chemical properties of the milk, namely, curd tension, pH, specific gravity, fat, total solids, viscosity and titratable acidity, were only slightly altered by condensing and diluting back to a normal milk consistency with tap water; (9) the cost of processing will vary with the amount of milk processed; the cost of condensing ranged from .42 cent per quart to 2.67 cents when ^{a plant} operated 300 days a year."

- 4 -
Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

April 8--Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 11.25-14.75; cows good 7.50-10.00; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 9.75-12.25; vealers good and choice 6.75-9.00; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 6.50-9.00. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 9.00-9.30; 200-250 lbs good and choice 9.10-9.30; 250-350 lbs good and choice 9.00-9.20; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 7.75-8.90. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 7.75-8.60**; feeding lambs range stock good and choice 6.25-7.00.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat*Minneap. 110 $\frac{3}{8}$ -112 $\frac{3}{8}$; No. 2 D.No. Spr.*Minneap. 108 $\frac{3}{8}$ -110 $\frac{3}{8}$; No. 2 Am.Dur.*Minneap. 104 $\frac{3}{4}$ -108 $\frac{3}{4}$; No. 1 Durum, Duluth, 108 $\frac{3}{4}$ -123 $\frac{3}{4}$; No. 2 Hard Winter*K.C. 97 $\frac{1}{4}$ -98 $\frac{1}{4}$; Chi. 104 (Nom); St. Louis 102 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 94; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 81; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 59-61; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 91-92 $\frac{3}{4}$; No. 3 yellow, Chi. 88; St. Louis 90 $\frac{1}{2}$ -90 $\frac{3}{4}$; No. 2 mixed, Chi. 88 (Nom); No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 53 $\frac{1}{8}$ -54 $\frac{1}{8}$; K.C. 53 $\frac{3}{4}$ -59 $\frac{1}{2}$; Chi. 47-51; St. Louis 52; Choice malting barley, Minneap. 111-113; Fair to good malting, Chi. 90-100; No. 2, Minneap. 71-72; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 176 $\frac{1}{2}$ -184 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes ranged \$1-\$1.15 per 100-pounds in eastern cities; 59¢-64¢ f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites 72 $\frac{1}{2}$ -82 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ carlot sales in Chicago; 55¢-60¢ f.o.b. Stevens Points. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$2-\$2.15 carlot basis in Chicago; \$1.10-\$1.25 f.o.b. Idaho Falls. Florida Bliss Triumphs \$2.35-\$2.75 per bushel crate in city markets. New York Yellow Varieties of onions brought \$2.75-\$3 per 50-pound sack in the East; \$2.70-\$2.85 f.o.b. Rochester. Midwestern stock \$2.25-\$3.25 in consuming centers; \$2.87 $\frac{1}{2}$ f.o.b. West Michigan points. Texas Yellow Bermudas \$3-\$3.65 per 50-pound sack in the Middle West; \$2.65 f.o.b. Brownsville. Florida Round and Pointed type cabbage \$2.50-\$3.50 per 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -bushel hamper in terminal markets. South Carolina Pointed type \$2.75-\$3.25 in a few cities. New York, U.S. No. 1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch minimum, Rhode Island Greening apples \$1.13-\$1.18 per bushel basket in New York City.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets advanced 13 points from the previous close to 11.46¢ per lb. On the same day last year the price was 11.97¢. May future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 12 points to 11.09¢ and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 12 points to 11.03¢. Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 38 cents; 91 Score, 37 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents; 90 Score, 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: S.Daisies, 17 cents; Y.Americas, 17 cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 26-27 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents; Standards, 25-25 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents; Firsts, 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ -23 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents. (Prepared by BAE)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

**Wooled basis.

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DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LVII, No. 9

Section 1

April 10, 1935

WORLD BANK

A Basle (Switzerland) report to the New York Times says that the consensus there after the informal exchange of views among central bankers for the board meeting of the Bank for International Settlements is that the belga's devaluation has left stabilization further off than ever. The British gave no room for doubt that they are settling deeper into their wait-and-see policy, although without being at all happy about it.

U.S.-FRENCH TAX TREATY

A Paris dispatch by the Associated Press says France and the United States exchanged ratifications yesterday of their long-pending treaty to end double taxation on American companies with branches in France. The treaty had been signed April 27, 1932, but its ratification was held up in the French Parliament by legislators who considered it too favorable to the United States. The formal exchange of ratifications of the Edge-Tradieu treaty ending double taxation of American concerns doing business in France, says a Washington report to the New York Times, was described by Secretary Hull yesterday as a matter of satisfaction to both governments.

MIDWEST DUST STORMS

Severe dust storms, behind which lingered a promise of rain, closed schools in parts of Oklahoma yesterday, says a Kansas City report by the Associated Press, and continued a siege of more than 24 hours at Liberal, Kans. The long-harassed area gathered some solace from reports that dust storms in the Denver sector were routed late yesterday by rain and, in most parts of the Rocky Mountain region, snow.

U.S.S.R. TRADE

"The existence of an intensive system of private manufacture and trade, reminiscent of conditions, although on a smaller scale, under the old NEP, or New Economic Policy, which Joseph Stalin overthrew in his campaign of socializing industry, commerce and agriculture, was disclosed here today," says Harold Denny in a Moscow cable to the New York Times. "Vigorous steps already are being taken to suppress it. More than 8,000 private artisans, chiefly tailors, cap makers and shoe makers, whose earnings are said to run from 35,000 to 100,000 rubles a year each, are registered in Moscow alone..."

N.Y. EMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BILL (U.P.)

The New York Senate passed the Killgrew bill last night creating a state unemployment system. The measure was passed in amended form and must be returned to the assembly for concurrence before being sent to Gov. Lehman for signature.

Section 2

International Biological Standards "In recent years frequent reference has been made in our columns to the adoption, by international agreement, of biological standards for certain therapeutic substances," says an editorial in The Lancet (London) for March 23.

"The current number of the Quarterly Bulletin of the Health Organisation of the League of Nations announces the adoption of international standards and units for five further antisera, and in our issue of March 2 reference was made to the adoption for international ^{use of} biological standards and units for four of the vitamins. The total number of international biological standards is now 22; they comprise standards for nine antisera, old tuberculin, insulin, pituitary (posterior lobe) extract, the oestrus-producing hormone, three substances of the arsphenamine group, four vitamins, ouabain, and digitalis. The provision of biological standards for international use is entirely a post-war development, and is due to the work of the Permanent Commission on Biological Standardisation of the Health Organisation of the League of Nations...In most cases the international biological standard is a dry preparation of an arbitrarily chosen but representative sample of the therapeutic substance for which it is to serve as a standard; or, when a pure substance is available, a sample complying with accurately defined physical constants. The standard is sealed in ampoules, freed from oxygen, protected from light and stored continuously at temperatures below 0 degrees C. Under these conditions the specific biological activity of these different substances remains unchanged, as far as can be judged, indefinitely..."

Congress, Apr. 8 Following a move to have the Copeland food and drug bill, S. 5, recommitted, an agreement was reached in the House whereby the consideration of this measure was temporarily postponed. The House agreed to the Senate amendment to H.R. 2881, authorizing the adjustment of contracts for the sale of timber on the national forests; this bill will now be sent to the President. The House began debate on H.R. 6732, authorizing the construction, repair and preservation of certain public works on rivers and harbors.

California Road System Legislation which Governor Frank F. Merriam of California has recommended for passage at the present session of the legislature in that state would (1) declare all county roads to be state highways and would provide for expenditure by the state of the highway funds now allocated to the counties; (2) double the present allotment to cities from the gasoline tax fund, thus raising the amount guaranteed to the cities from 1/4 to 1/2 cent per gallon; and (3) prohibit the issuance of county bonds for highway work so that after retirement of the counties' present indebtedness for road bonds no further taxes would be collected by counties. (Engineering News-Record, Apr. 4.)

Erosion Control "Faster progress in the war against soil erosion is forecast with the grouping under one head of all government agencies now engaged in the work," says the Prairie Farmer (Mar. 30). "...The new setup should greatly increase the effectiveness of the attack on the erosion problem."

Dust Storm Problems

R. L. Duffus, in the New York Times (Mar. 31), writes on "Dust Storms Bring Home Our Land Problems". Discussing the mapping by the AAA of soil regions, he says: "Rarely does an agricultural region, differentiated by soil and climate, follow state lines. An agricultural map of the United States shows boundaries which in many cases approximate the lines of rivers and mountains. Nature draws these lines and political government cannot alter them. Hence agricultural planning--and all planning for land and water uses--involves the intervention of the Federal Government and usually interstate treaties or agreements as well. Such cooperation might have seemed, a few years ago, impossible of realization. Actually it has been hastened by the nature of existing emergencies. The Erosion Service, first national agency to undertake extensive preventive work in the field, is not yet two years old and has had only about \$14,000,000 to spend. Yet in more than 30 areas, scattered over the country from North Carolina and New York to Washington and California, it has demonstrated the practicability of erosion control through relatively simple measures and has enlisted the willing support of thousands of farmers...With the transfer of the Erosion Service to the Department of Agriculture, it is expected that all the government's erosion control activities will be brought under a single administrative head..."

Elm Tree Menace

"The concurrent receipt of a statement from the American Tree Association regarding the number of trees planted in the United States last year and of a bulletin from the State (R.I.) Department of Agriculture and Conservation pointing to the need for preparations to combat the Dutch elm disease raises anew the question whether in Rhode Island this year a good deal of attention should not be given to planting trees to serve as possible substitutes for our menaced elms," says the Providence Journal (Apr. 6). "Tree sanitation is urged as the best available means of protection for elms which have not yet been attacked, and its practice in Rhode Island might do a great deal of good by strengthening now weak and hence vulnerable trees to the point where they would have a chance to resist attack. It might not be unwise, however, to prepare for what may prove to be the inevitable by setting out near the elms young shade trees of species immune from disease. Much of the planting that has been done in recent years with public funds has been on park reservations and watersheds. Its value has been very great and the program should not be halted. But since the principal shade tree species of this region is actively menaced and the prospect exists of having to make replacements eventually it would seem proper to give substantial attention to the problem at once."

Rail Travel

The Pennsylvania Railroad last year had its first increase in passenger travel in ten years, it has announced. The system carried 55,582,000 travelers in 1934, compared with 52,890,000 in 1933. The volume of service, in passenger miles, increased nearly 10 percent. The passenger revenue amounted to \$57,791,000, as against \$52,980,000. The earnings for each mile of passenger train operation increased 10 percent and the average number of passengers per train nearly 13 percent. (Press.)

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

April 9--Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 11.25-14.80; cows good 7.50-10.00; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 9.75-12.25; vealers good and choice 7.00-9.50; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 6.50-9.00. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 9.00-9.30; 200-250 lbs good and choice 9.10-9.30; 250-350 lbs good and choice 8.95-9.20; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 7.75-8.90. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 30 lbs down 7.75-8.60**; feeding lambs range stock good and choice 6.25-7.00.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat*Minneap. 111-113; No. 2 D.No.Spr.*Minneap. 109-111; No. 2 Am.Dur.*Minneap. 105 $\frac{3}{4}$ -109 $\frac{3}{4}$; No. 1 Durum, Duluth, 109 $\frac{3}{4}$ -124 $\frac{3}{4}$; No. 2 Hard Winter*K.C. 97-98 $\frac{1}{4}$; Chi. 102 $\frac{1}{2}$ (Nom); St. Louis 102; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 94 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 81; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 59 7/8-61 7/8; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 91 $\frac{1}{2}$ -93 $\frac{1}{2}$; St. Louis 91-91 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 3 yellow, Chi. 87-88 $\frac{1}{4}$; No. 2 mixed, Chi. 87 $\frac{1}{2}$ (Nom); No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 52 3/8-53 3/8; K.C. 52-57; Chi. 47-51 (Nom); St. Louis 52; choice malting barley, Minneap. 111-112; Fair to good malting, Chi. 90-100, (Nom); No. 2, Minneap. 71-72; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 175-184.

Maine sacked Green Mountains potatoes ranged \$1-\$1.35 per 100-pounds in eastern cities; 69¢-76¢ f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites 75¢-82 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ carlot sales in Chicago; 55¢-60¢ f.o.b. Waupaca. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$2-\$2.20 carlot sales in Chicago; \$1.25-\$1.50 f.o.b. Idaho points. Florida Spaulding Rose \$6.50-\$7.50 per double-head barrel in the East. New York Yellow Varieties of onions brought \$2.85-\$3.35 per 50-pound sack in the East. Midwestern stock \$2.60-\$3.25 in consuming centers; \$2.87 $\frac{1}{2}$ -\$2.95 f.o.b. West Michigan points. Texas Yellow Bermuda onions, \$3-\$3.25 in Chicago; \$2.60-\$2.75 f.o.b. Brownsville. Florida Round and Pointed type cabbage \$2.25-\$3.50 per 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -bushel hamper in terminal markets. South Carolina Pointed type \$2.50-\$3.25 in city markets. New York, U.S. #1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch minimum, Rhode Island Greening apples \$1.18-\$1.33 per bushel basket in New York City.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets advanced 18 points from the previous close to 11.64 cents per pound. On the same day last year, the price was 12.07 cents. May future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 17 points to 11.26 cents, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 20 points to 11.23 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; 91 Score, 38 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents; 90 Score, 38 cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: S.Daisies, 17-17 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents; Y.Americas, 17 $\frac{1}{4}$ -17 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 26 $\frac{1}{2}$ -28 cents; Standards, 25-26 cents; Firsts, 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ -23 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents. (Prepared by BAE)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

**Woolled basis.

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DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LVII, No. 10

Section 1

April 11, 1935

SILVER PRICE The government yesterday raised the price which it will pay for newly mined silver to 71 cents an ounce from the 64.64-cent rate that has prevailed since December 21, 1933. The decision, announced last night by the Treasury, indicated that the government would continue its aggressive policy in the amassing of silver reserves to conform to the act of Congress which held that the ratio of silver to gold in our monetary reserves should be one to three. (New York Times.)

LAND BANK BOND SUBSCRIPTION A New York report by the Associated Press says it is generally understood in investment circles that between \$130,000,000 and \$140,000,000 Federal land bank 5 percent bonds were turned in for exchange for the new 3 1/4 percent issue before the books were closed yesterday. This would leave only \$25,000,000 or \$30,000,000 available for allotment to cash subscribers who were understood to have submitted applications for more than three times the total amount of the new issue.

CANADIAN NEWSPRINT BILL A proposed increase in stumpage dues of nearly 500 percent is the club the Province of Quebec intends to wave over newsprint companies who fail to increase their prices for next year, according to the long-awaited "newsprint bill" which was distributed in the legislature at Quebec yesterday afternoon. (New York Times.)

TELEGRAPH CO. FORECAST An increase in the revenues of telegraph companies may be expected in the last half of the year, R. B. White, president of the Western Union Telegraph Company, told stockholders at the annual meeting yesterday. Mr. White said he did not see how governmental expenditures to be made could have any effect other than to increase general business and consequently telegraphic traffic. (Press.)

N.Y. EMPLOYMENT INSURANCE The Byrne-Killgrew bill creating a state system of unemployment insurance in New York went through the Assembly yesterday and was sent to the Governor for expected approval. The subject of a dispute between Governor Lehman and the Democrats in the Senate, in which the Executive finally prevailed, the bill passed the Assembly by a vote of 119 to 21. (New York Times.)

Section 2

All-Year Rural Electrification (London) for March, in an editorial entitled "Fresh Fodder at All Times", says: "To many farmers this statement may sound little short of absurd, but this is far from being the case, as a system is now in operation which will produce absolutely fresh fodder at all seasons...A description appears in this issue of this new process, the Spangenberg, which has as its object the rapid germination of seeds of all kinds, without the employment of earth, sunlight or artificial light. In only ten days, wheat, maize, barley, oats, etc., are grown from seed to strong, healthy plants up to 12 inches in height, and the plants so produced have a much increased food value as compared with earth-grown plants. The farmer can produce fresh fodder every day in the year, regardless of the season and weather conditions. The food value, to livestock generally, is such that it is impossible to obtain in dried foodstuffs or in manufactured materials, simply because it is a live plant and more easily digested. This process would appear to have great possibilities; the system was in use in Sussex as far back as 1920 with excellent results, and we hope to be able to publish further details in the near future."

Underground "Strong emphasis is laid on the uncertainty that surrounds the legal status of underground water by the Utah court decisions and the new water-rights law of that state reported in this issue," says the April 4 issue of Engineering News-Record. "Experience has demonstrated that this uncertainty leads to reckless competition for ground water and in turn such competition ultimately results in loss to the whole community. The unsettled state of law appears to be due in part to a desire to fit the western water-appropriation doctrine to ground water, and in part to attempts at distinguishing between different conditions of underground water occurrence according to the nature of the flow--whether artesian or locally percolating, and whether flowing in a defined channel or merely moving by gravity along the ground water slope...Ground water is rapidly becoming essential to community welfare, especially in the West. Early recognition should therefore be given to the conservation and equitable use of such water..."

World The world's monetary crisis must be solved by an international economic Locarno, according to Dr. Henryk Money Gruber, leading economist of Poland and head of the Postal Savings Bank of Poland, who has arrived to make a study of the Roosevelt recovery program. In proposing an economic Locarno, Dr. Gruber implied a comparison between the political uncertainties which led the European countries in 1925 to seek to establish a pact of non-aggression at a conference held in Locarno and the present economic conflict expressed in currency depreciation and tariffs. The guarantees set up at the economic Locarno, he said, must be stronger than those of the political Locarno, and must be based upon gold. The objectives of the economic pact should be the stabilization of all currencies and the establishment of a system of loyal international cooperation among nations in economic affairs. (New York Times.)

Congress,
Apr. 9

The Senate agreed to S.Res. 105, requesting the Secretary of Agriculture "to inform the Senate regarding contemplated plans, if any, for new loans, grants, or subsidies to sugar producers in Puerto Rico or for supporting sugar production in Puerto Rico with public money drawn from the sugar processing tax or any other source." Considering bills on the calendar the Senate passed the following: S. 2394, to authorize the transfer of certain military reservations to other departments of the government (authorizes the President to designate Alcatraz Island, Calif., as a migratory bird refuge and transfers Fort DeSoto, Fla. to Department of Agriculture to be administered as a migratory bird refuge; and S. 81, to provide for the collection and publication of statistics of peanuts by the Department of Agriculture. The Speaker appointed Messrs. Sandlin, Cannon of Missouri, Tarrow, Buchanan, Thurston and Buckbee as House conferees on the agricultural appropriation bill for 1936.

Civil Service
Examinations

The following unassembled examinations, for which applications must be on file by May 6, are announced by the Civil Service Commission: associate engineer (soils mechanics), \$3,200; assistant engineer (soilsmechanics) \$2,600.

Vitamin D
Milk for
New York City

Vitamin D milk will be sold in New York City beginning June 1, the Health Department having amended its sanitary code accordingly, reports the Milk Plant Monthly (Apr.). The amendment recognizes three ways of increasing the vitamin D potency, viz.: (1) feeding of irradiated yeast to cows, which is confined by the Health Department to certified milk dairies; (2) direct irradiation of milk with ultraviolet light; and (3) addition of a concentrate of vitamin D. Permits are required for processing in the city and shipping to the city. The regulations also apply to concentrated milk. If the product is pasteurized this must be done after irradiation or addition of concentrate. The outer caps are required to be hoods completely covering the lip of the bottle and must show the units of vitamin D of U.S.P.X. Revised per quart and the method of reinforcement. The minimum vitamin D potency must be for the irradiated yeast process 430 units per quart, for irradiated milk 135 units, for vitamin D concentrate process 400 units.

Soviet
Purchases

Purchases made by the Amtorg Trading Corporation in this country in the first quarter of the year totaled \$5,900,000, the highest figure for any similar period in more than four years. Not since 1930 and 1931, when annual commitments of the Soviet exceeded \$100,000,000, has buying been as heavy as it is this year. The purchase late in February of a complete steel rolling mill, for which Russia paid approximately \$3,300,000 in cash, was the major factor in swelling the total in the recent quarter. Other large-scale commitments were made on industrial equipment of all kinds, precision instruments and agricultural equipment. (New York Times.)

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

April 10--Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 11.25-15.00; cows good 7.50-10.00; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 9.75-12.25; vealers good and choice 7.50-10.00; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 6.50-9.00. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 8.90-9.30; 200-250 lbs good and choice 9.10-9.30; 250-350 lbs good and choice 8.90-9.20; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 7.75-8.30. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 7.75-8.60**; feeding lambs range stock good and choice 6.25-7.00.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat*Minneap. $112\frac{3}{4}$ - $113\frac{5}{8}$; No. 2 D.No.Spr.*Minneap. $110\frac{5}{8}$ - $111\frac{3}{4}$; No. 2 Am.Dur.*Minneap. 108-112; No. 1 Durum, Duluth, 112-127; No. 2 Hard Winter*K.C. $98\frac{1}{4}$ - $100\frac{1}{4}$; Chi. $104\frac{1}{2}$ (Nom); St. Louis 104; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 96; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland $82\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 rye, Minneap. $61\frac{1}{4}$ - $63\frac{1}{4}$; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 93- $95\frac{1}{2}$; St. Louis 92; No. 3 yellow, Chi. $89\frac{3}{4}$ -90; No. 2 mixed, Chi. $89\frac{1}{2}$ (Nom); No. 3 white oats, Minneap. $53\frac{1}{4}$ - $54\frac{1}{4}$; K.C. $52\frac{1}{4}$ - $56\frac{1}{2}$; Chi. 49- $51\frac{1}{2}$ (Nom); St. Louis 52 (Nom); choice malting barley, Minneap. 111-113; fair to good malting, Chi. 90-100 (Nom); No. 2, Minneap. 72-73; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. $176\frac{1}{2}$ - $185\frac{1}{2}$.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes ranged 95¢-\$1.35 per 100-pounds in Eastern cities; 69¢-80¢ f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites 80¢-90¢ carlot sales in Chicago; occasional car 65¢ f.o.b. Waupaca. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$2.20-\$2.25 carlot sales in Chicago; \$1.25-\$1.50 f.o.b. Idaho points. Florida Spaulding Rose \$7.50-7.65 per doublehead barrel in the East; \$7 f.o.b. Hastings. New York and Midwestern yellow varieties of onions ranged \$2.65-\$3.40 per 50-pound sack in city markets; \$2.85-\$3 f.o.b. Rochester and \$2.90-\$3 f.o.b. West Michigan points. Texas Yellow Bermudas, U.S. Commercial, \$3-\$3.35 in consuming centers; \$2.60-\$2.75 f.o.b. Brownsville. Florida Pointed and Round type cabbage \$2.75-\$3.40 per $1\frac{1}{2}$ -bushel hamper in terminal markets. South Carolina Pointed type \$2.25-\$3.25 in city markets. New York U.S. #1, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inch minimum, Rhode Island Greening apples \$1.18-\$1.35 per bushel basket in New York City.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets declined 6 points from the previous close to 11.58 cents per pound. On the same day last year, the price was 11.97 cents. May future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 6 points to 11.20 cents; and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 7 points to 11.16 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, $38\frac{1}{2}$ cents; 91 Score, $38\frac{1}{4}$ cents; 90 Score, 38 cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: S.Daisies, $17\frac{1}{4}$ cents; Y.Americas, $17\frac{1}{4}$ - $17\frac{1}{2}$ cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, $26\frac{1}{2}$ -28 cents; Standards, 25-26 cents; Firsts, $23\frac{1}{2}$ -24 cents. (Prepared by BAE)

**Woolled basis

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

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DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LVII, No. 11

Section 1

April 12, 1935

DUST DAMAGE A Kansas City report by the Associated Press says that out of the choking clouds which still hung like a pestilence over thousands of square miles in the Southwest--in the brewing spot of big dust storms--reports emerged Thursday night of rapidly mounting losses in wheat. Kansas and Texas alone listed wheat losses of \$25,000,000 as statisticians of five Southwestern States affected by dust storms compiled a slowly lengthening column of damages.

CANADIAN DROUGHT BILL An Ottawa report by the Canadian Press says 24 hours after it was introduced, the government's drought relief bill was passed in the House of Commons yesterday. The bill will appropriate \$750,000 this year and \$100,000 for each of the next four years to fight drought in the prairie provinces. Dams will be built to store water, fibrous grasses sown, trees planted and illustration stations established to show farmers what can be done to reclaim their parched land.

FOOD COSTS A comparative scale of food costs in 51 cities, released by the Department of Labor yesterday, shows that Washington leads the country in prices, with a 30.3 percent increase over 1913. Richmond comes second, with a 28.6 percent increase. This comparison is the result of a nation-wide survey and shows that the Western States are considerably in the lead in low costs for food. The average increase for the 51 cities is 22.3 percent. (Washington Post.)

BILLBOARD BILL An Albany report by the New York Times says the Zimmerman bill, providing for state regulation and licensing of outdoor advertising, was passed in the Assembly yesterday by 121 votes to 19. Advocates of the measure, however, have little hope it will get through the Senate during the closing days of the session. It calls for an annual license fee of \$100 for anyone engaging in outdoor advertising, and, in addition, sets a levy of \$1 for each sign containing 12 square feet, \$10 for a 250-foot sign and \$20 for larger billboards. Restrictions are also placed on erection near highways and public projects.

INTER-AMERICAN HIGHWAY A Balboa cable to the New York Times from the Canal Zone says Edwin W. James, chief of the Highway and Transport Division of the Bureau of Public Roads, and George Curtis Peck, economist, left yesterday on a tour of Central America in the interest of the Inter-American highway from Panama to Texas.

Section 2

Canadian Forest-Fire Control "As a result of investigations carried on during the past five years at the Petawawa Forest Experiment Station as to the way in which fires started by lightning or human agency spread and destroy timber," says Canada Lumberman (Apr.), "the Dominion Forest Service of the Department of the Interior has put into use charts, tables and a slide rule which it is believed will be of great assistance to forest supervisors in estimating from day to day the degree of the fire hazard...The officers of the Forest Service discovered that, in a mixed red pine and white pine forest, fires will not start when the top layer of duff contains more moisture than 23 percent of its weight. There are instruments which show what the percentage of water in the duff is and tables and charts have been worked out which indicate the effect upon these moisture conditions of rain, temperature, wind and evaporation; and embodying these results a slide rule has been designed... This method of computing the daily degree of fire hazard has been in practical field use in a number of localities in eastern Canada for several years, and has resulted in a reduction of fire-fighting costs and timber loss. The system has been submitted to tests over a 5-year period and shows an accuracy of from 96 to 99 percent in indicating the probability of occurrence and behavior of forest fires..."

"Drought"
Peach A patent has been granted to an Ohio horticulturist for a new variety of peach tree which is said to possess extraordinary drought and cold resistance. For a plant specifically grown to combat drought and cold, it is the first time a patent has been granted. The propagator has the exclusive right to propagate the tree for 17 years. The new variety is called the Hardee and is described in the patent as being "yellow, freestone, large sized, heavy skinned and of excellent flavor". It was developed from a variety found near Lake Erie in Northern Ohio. (Citrus Leaves, Apr.)

British Milk Plans L. F. Easterbrook, in an article on milk in the New Statesman and Nation (London) for March 9, says: "...The Milk Board has made possible two interesting experiments--milk for school children and subsidised butter. The cheap milk for school children could not have been organised on a national scale without the existence of the board as a medium to arrange supplies and distribute fairly the government grant. It is leading to an increase in milk consumption not only on account of that drunk by the children, but because milk of a certain standard is now being brought into districts that never had it before and because those who bring the milk out to the village schools are anxious to find other customers there also. The subsidised butter is interesting because it is an experiment in an alternative method of helping the producer in this country without penalising the poorer class of consumer by interfering with the abundance of cheap supplies from abroad. We accept unlimited quantities of cheap butter from abroad and the government, through the Milk Board, guarantees a minimum price for English milk used for butter making. Instead of saying, 'We will tax or restrict supplies

to an extent which we hope will force up the consumer's price sufficiently to attract the home producer! we say 'we will let the consumer have the advantage of this absurdly cheap butter and give the organized producers a direct subsidy in the form of a definite price which we think is sufficient for them!...'."

Congress, The House passed H.R. 7131 to authorize the Secretary
Apr. 10 of Commerce to dispose of certain lighthouse reservations;
 under the terms of this bill the Department will acquire
possession to three former lighthouse reservations; one in Lake Huron, will
be included in the Marquette National Forest Purchase Unit, and the other
two, in South Carolina and Georgia, will be for the use of the Biological
Survey.

Tenant-System Dr. Karl E. Ashburn, writing in the Texas Weekly
Reforms (Mar. 23) on "Reforms Needed in Tenant System", says in
 part: "Large numbers of tenant farmers in Texas are very
ignorant--ignorant of their legal rights, ignorant of their social and
political responsibilities, ignorant of the proper use of farm machinery,
ignorant of the importance of sanitation and its influence upon health.
All these considerations lie at the basis of better economic and living
conditions. Also the extreme individualism of the average tenant has been
an obstacle to his economic and social improvement. Many landlords tend
to discourage the organization of tenants for cooperative enterprises as
they wish to control the tenant and his crops. The tenant himself is
responsible for much of his individualism. The shifting from one community
to another makes organization difficult. The short term lease and the un-
certainty of continuance on the same farm for more than a year cause the
tenant to assume an indifferent attitude toward all efforts to organize
cooperatively for economic and social purposes. In contrast with the devel-
opment of a wholesome community spirit, tenancy leads encouragement to anti-
social attitudes and tends to produce economic and social conditions which
are unfavorable to good schools."

Cold Storage Recent experiments have been carried out at Lyons,
of Butter France, by M. Fontaree in connection with the cold storage
 of butter, reports Ice and Refrigeration (Apr.). The ap-
pearance of rancidity was detected by means of a simple fuchsine bisul-
phate reaction and by the more precise Krei's method. The extent of the
spoilage was shown by the variations of the iodine number, the turbidity
index and the freezing point. It was concluded that refrigeration and
CO₂ were two powerful means for preventing rancidity. Refrigeration is
effective over a range of temperatures between -10 and -20 degrees C.,
while CO₂ combined with refrigeration acts more effectively at higher tem-
peratures.

Violets by Air Whisked from the center of the large production area
 along the Hudson River, shipments of violets are moving
regularly by air express to distant markets, the air express division of
the Railway Express Agency says. Plane delivery is an economical means
of reaching the markets of the Middle West without detriment to the flowers.
(Press.)

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

April 11 - Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 10.75-15.00; cows good 7.50-10.00; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 9.75-12.00; vealers good and choice 8.00-10.50; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 6.50-9.00. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 9.00-9.35; 200-250 lbs good and choice 9.15-9.40; 250-350 lbs good and choice 9.00-9.25; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 7.75-9.00. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 7.75-8.60**; feeding lambs range stock good and choice 6.25-7.00.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat* Minneap. 114 1/8-115 1/8; No. 2 D.No. Spr.* Minneap. 112 1/8-113 1/8; No. 2 Am.Dur.* Minneap. 108-112; No. 1 Durum, Duluth, 112-127; No. 2 Hard Winter* K.C. 101-102 1/2; Chi. 107 1/2 (Nom); St. Louis 105; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 97 1/4; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 61 1/8-63 1/8; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 92 1/2-95 1/2; St. Louis 91 1/2; No. 3 yellow, Chi. 88 1/2; No. 2 mixed, Chi. 89 1/2 (Nom); No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 52 1/8-53 1/8; K.C. 51-57 1/4; Chi. 49; St. Louis 50 1/2-51 1/2; Choice malting barley, Minneap. 110-112; Fair to good malting, Minneap. 97-101; Chi. 70-85 (Nom); No. 2, Minneap. 71-72; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 176-184.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes ranged \$1.00-\$1.40 per 100 pounds in Eastern cities; 65¢-77¢ f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites 87 1/2-95¢ carlot sales in Chicago; 60¢-65¢ f.o.b. Stevens Point. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$2.37 1/2-\$2.40 carlot basis in Chicago; \$1.50-\$1.60 f.o.b. Idaho Falls. Florida Spaulding Rose \$7.50-\$8 per double-head barrel in the East; \$7 f.o.b. Hastings. New York and Midwestern Yellow Varieties of onions ranged \$2.25-\$3.40 per 50-pound sack in consuming centers; \$2.75 f.o.b. West Michigan points. Texas Yellow Bermudas \$2.75-\$3.50 in eastern cities; \$2.50-\$2.65 f.o.b. Lower Rio Grande Valley points. Florida and South Carolina Pointed and Round type cabbage \$2.40-\$3.65 per 1 1/2-bushel hamper in terminal markets. New York, U.S.#1, 2 1/2 inch minimum, Rhode Island Greening apples \$1.15-\$1.35 per bushel basket in New York City.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets advanced 36 points from the previous close to 11.94 cents per pound. On the same day last year, the price was 11.94 cents. May future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 36 points to 11.56 cents; and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 35 points too 11.51 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 36 3/4¢; 91 Score, 36 1/2¢; 90 Score, 36 1/4¢. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: S. Daisies, 17-17 1/4¢; Y.Americas, 17 1/4-17 1/2¢. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 27-28¢; Standards, 25-26¢; Firsts, 23 1/2-23 3/4¢. (Prepared by BAE)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

**Woolled basis.

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DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LVII, No. 12

Section 1

April 13, 1935

BUS CONTROL MEASURE

"The entering wedge for a coordinated program of legislation touching all forms of transportation and vesting sweeping powers in the Interstate Commerce Commission," says Robert C. Albright in the Washington Post, "was struck yesterday in the Senate where leaders gave right of way to the administration's bus control bill. Federal supervision of all for-hire motor transportation, with additional authority for the Interstate Commerce Commission to regulate maximum hours of employees and safety requirements for equipment, was proposed in a favorable report filed by the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee..."

FEVER BOX

A new kind of fever box, designed by C. F. Kettering, of General Motors, which has cured some forms of arthritis, eye infections and other ills and been used on bone cancer, was shown to the Federation of American Societies for Experimental Biology at Detroit yesterday. The interior of the box rises to temperatures of 160 to 170 degrees. In this, with only their heads outside, more than 100 human beings have found more or less relief from a variety of troubles during the last year at Henry Ford Hospital. The box has cured 50 percent of a considerable number of cases of tuberculosis in animals, all of them infected with an acute form of the human variety of lung trouble. (A.P.)

HOME LOANS

Authority to the Home Owners Loan Corporation to issue \$1,750,000,000 more loans, making the total permissive amount to \$4,750,000,000, was voted in the Senate yesterday without a roll call. The bill passed had previously been approved by the House, but must be returned there for action on some Senate amendments. The new bonds would be guaranteed as to principal and interest, as the others have, since last April. Among the Senate amendments voted was one by Senator Norris, permitting loan seekers 60 days after the enactment of the law in which to file their applications. This amendment brought considerable discussion, but was adopted without a record vote. (New York Times.)

DUST STORMS

Work crews in Western Kansas cities, usually employed at this time of year to shovel away snow left by late storms, were clearing streets yesterday of tons of heavy silt left in the wake of the most severe dust storms of the season. Some main highways were covered by dust drifts from a foot to three feet deep. (New York Times.)

Section 2

News Writing "It is high time for agricultural colleges to require for Ag. Students all students to take a course in news writing before graduation," says W. P. Kirkwood, president of the American Association of Agricultural College Editors, in the ACE (Feb.-Mar.). "W. C. Coffey, dean of the Minnesota College of Agriculture, raised a question of the possibility of interesting more of the students in competing in the essay contests of the Saddle and Sirlain Club at the International Live Stock Exposition. I suggested that if more of the students could be induced to take a course in news writing we might have a greater interest on their part in contests like that...Then I stated my belief that every student in our institution--agricultural student, forestry student, or home economics student--should be required to take such a course in order to get a diploma...I know of no kind of student, going out from a college such as ours, who might not benefit greatly by such a course adequately taught. The agricultural student who is going into scientific work needs all the skill he can get in clear-cut, concise writing. As a scientist, he will have to write reports of his researches...If he is going to be a teacher of agriculture, such a course will greatly improve his ability to express himself. If he is going to become a county agent, he will be called upon constantly to write for the press. Even if he never uses the training acquired in such a course in the actual writing of reports or press materials, he will benefit by it in a greater ability to use words with precision and effectiveness...Why should not our association (AAEC) set itself the task of having such a course included in the required studies of every land-grant college?..."

Power Survey A resumption of pre-depression industrial activity would mean a 65 percent increase in domestic consumption of electricity as compared with 1929, it was predicted in the second instalment of the interim report of the Federal Power Commission's National Power Survey. The instalment consists largely of a detailed analysis of the conclusions reached in the first instalment, in which a power shortage was predicted for the country if industry returned to "normal" conditions without increased expansion. (New York Times.)

Low-Temperature Butter Storage Tests of butter which had been in storage under low temperatures in a cold storage company, Chicago, since November 7, 1930, were described in a recent issue of the American Creamery & Poultry Produce Review. The tests showed that the butter was still of fine appearance, perfect in texture and without any trace of off flavor; in fact, it was pronounced by all who tasted it, perfectly clean and sweet. The president of the cold storage company said the print of butter tested was cut from one of five tubs stored in the freezers November 7, 1930. Last year, after the butter had been held in storage for over three years, it was scored by the U.S. Department of Agriculture and graded 92 points. The last tub of this lot will be held in the freezers until after November 7, 1935, so that the effect of a 5-year carry may be determined. The president says: "This experiment is being

run to determine the advantage of carrying butter at temperatures ranging from minus 18 to 20 degrees F., it being our contention that butter carried at these temperatures will deteriorate less than butter carried at, say, zero degrees F...." (Ice and Refrigeration, Apr.)

Congress, Apr. 11 The Senate received a letter from the special adviser submitting to the President on foreign trade, in response to S.Res.111-- calling for information regarding imports of agricultural products and cotton and wheat production and consumption--certain data relating to wheat and cotton (S.Doc. 46). The following bills were reported from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry: S. 2367, to create the Farmers' Home Corporation, to promote more secure occupancy of farms and farm homes, to correct the economic instability resulting from some present forms of farm tenancy, to engage in rural rehabilitation and for other purposes (reported with amendments, S.Rept. 446); S. 2357, to amend "an act to improve the navigability and to provide for the flood control of the Tennessee River, to provide for reforestation and the proper use of marginal lands in the Tennessee Valley, to provide for the agricultural and industrial development of said valley...and for other purposes" (re- approved May 18, 1933 reported without amendment, S.Rept. 453); H.R. 7054 to provide for the protection of land resources against soil erosion (reported with amendments, S.Rept. 466); S. 626 to amend the agricultural adjustment act so as to include hops as a basic agricultural commodity (reported without amendment, S.Rept. 468).

Twentieth-Century Houses The Countryman (London) for April says: "A problem which must soon confront regional planning committees is now being considered. It is the problem of the modern house which is being built in defiance of local 'tradition'. Many of us are living in old houses. The Countryman itself is housed within Tudor walls...Seventeenth-century wisdom that 'houses are for people to live in' is prevailing in the twentieth century among people of common sense and refinement. Along with a reverent appreciation of the beauty and charm of old buildings, minds clear of cobwebs perceive that 'houses for people to live in' and museums for preserving memorials of the past had better be kept separate. As well might twentieth-century people encumber themselves in seventeenth and eighteenth century clothing and, pace our good gustatory archaeologist, Miss Florence White, burden themselves with seventeenth and eighteenth century eating and drinking as incommode and hamper ^{them} selves in houses which, however interesting and precious, are, as far as convenience and the hygienic life are concerned, unmistakably out of date. If vehicles, in which we pass only a short part of our time, are continually modernized, why should not houses be modernized also?..."

Credit Unions Credit unions in the United States have savings of over \$45,000,000 and a membership of approximately 750,000, according to a survey by the Credit Union Section of the Farm Credit Administration. Director Orchard of this section said that 1,400 credit unions covered by the survey were organized under state charters and ^{indicates that} the total number of such organizations in the country is more than 3,000. (FCA, No. 7-18.)

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Vol. LVII, No. 13

Section 1

April 15, 1935

MORGENTHAU ON FINANCE

In what Franklyn Waltman, Jr., of the Washington Post called "the most cheerful utterance he has made since assuming office," Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau, Jr., last night declared that the financial log-jam has been broken and that the country is on the eve of witnessing the substantial benefits of this fundamental change. The declaration was made in a radio address, coincident with an announcement calling for redemption on October 15 of the remaining outstanding Fourth 4 1/4 percent Liberty Loan bonds. He praised the Securities and Exchange Commission and said "there is no longer any reason why capital should not flow normally into the arteries of business." He saw Treasury receipts increasing and expenditures diminishing. He estimated saving by refunding at \$100,000,000 a year.

TOBACCO ACT RULING

Federal Judge Charles I. Dawson Saturday held unconstitutional the Kerr-Smith act regulating tobacco production, according to a Louisville report by the Associated Press. He acted in the suit of Penn Brothers, Fayette County growers, to enjoin United States District Attorney MacSwinford and Seldon R. Glenn, internal revenue collector, from enforcing the law.

BELGIAN EXPORTS

Belgium notified the State Department in a memorandum made public yesterday that she will supervise her exports in order to prevent flooding of the American market with Belgian goods as a result of the 28 percent devaluation of her currency. Thus the "escape" clause inserted by Secretary of State Hull in the recently negotiated trade agreement with Belgium may not have to be invoked to offset the subsequent devaluation of the belga. (Press)

CHINESE SILVER

No immediate action to protect China's silver stocks as a result of Washington's boosting silver prices is contemplated, according to Finance Minister H. K. Kung, says a Shanghai cable to the New York Times. It is generally pointed out that the official American price increase does not create a new situation in China but only heightens the monetary difficulties already created by the United States silver buying policy. Consequently no immediate retaliatory measures are considered necessary. However, the need for protective action along lines long considered is emphasized.

ROAD BUILDING

Benefit to the heavy industries through the purchase of a large amount of road building machinery and equipment by highway contractors was forecast by Irvin F. Lehman, president of the Blaw-Knox Company, one of the largest independent fabricators of steel specialties, which includes equipment for road building purposes. (Press.)

Breaking the Loan Jam "We call attention to the third phase of the spring check-up on financial, agricultural and general business conditions in the Northwest, published in this week's issue of Commercial West," says an editorial in the April 6 number. "This third analysis of the survey covers bank deposits and bank loans. Reports of 134 bankers, providing a comprehensive cross section of the Northwest, reveal that demand for local loans is picking up--first general indication of a breaking up of the loan jam that has existed and persisted ever since the banking holiday of March 1933. While a seasonal trend, no doubt, is partly responsible, nevertheless there is an undercurrent indicative of fundamental betterment in the loan situation both as to city and countryside. That is the significant factor developed in the check-up on loans. As we have reported now for more than a year the survey shows that bank deposits still are increasing in volume. Herein, therefore, we have the substantial background and support for whatever large expansion may be on the way for industry and business. There will be plenty of readily obtainable bank funds with which to open the road for large-scale business enterprises."

Australian Chilled Beef "It is announced that approximately 20,000 tons of chilled beef will be exported early in 1935 from Australia," says the April issue of Ice and Refrigeration. "Now that meat chilling in the Commonwealth has passed the experimental stage, Australia will probably make a big bid for the trade in competition with the Argentine. Ships of every British cargo and passenger line engaged in the Australian run are now being fitted with specially insulated holds necessary for the CO₂ gas storage of beef in transit, and plans are afoot for shortening the time taken on the voyage to the United Kingdom."

Funds for Research "One of the constant dangers to agricultural progress is the ever-recurring effort to limit scientific agricultural research," says the Progressive Farmer (Mar.). "In many states during the depression appropriations for experiment stations have been cut so drastically as to damage not only the future work of these stations but also to destroy the value of much past work. For frequently an experiment has not been carried on long enough to afford safe ground for conclusions...Farmers and farm organizations should insist that each state government continuously provide ample funds for research work. Not only is research necessary for making discoveries in science but it is necessary for thoroughly testing out the validity of any seemingly sound farm practice...As the Progressive Farmer has repeatedly urged experience is of course the only safe guide--but the limited experience of any one individual farmer is not enough. We need the experience of a thousand tests rather than one test. This is what research provides."

Milk-Rich Candy (Apr. 10)
Hoard's Dairyman, in an article "Producing New Milk-Rich Candy", says: "A new kind of candy, rich in food value and vitamins because it is made from milk alone with a flavoring added, is being manufactured by the dairy industries department at Iowa

State College, Ames. 'It is essentially a children's candy,' says C. A. Iverson, the originator of this product. 'Many children do not drink enough milk, but they will eat candy and this method of producing candy from milk was developed so that children would get more milk in their diet by eating it in the form of candy.' Each pound of candy contains from 2 to 2 1/2 quarts of milk. It is made, at present, in two flavors, chocolate and honey. This candy contains from 6 to 8 times as much milk as is used in regular milk chocolate candy now on the market. Whole milk is used in its manufacture...The ingredients are put together in a vat and thoroughly mixed. Only milk, sugar, and cocoa are used to obtain the chocolate flavored candy. The mixture is then run through a roller type milk dryer. The milk squirts through small nozzles on to revolving heated rollers. A plastic mass is quickly formed and scraped from the rollers. Not more than half a minute is required to convert the liquid product into the finished product..."

Expenditures Dr. Karl T. Compton, President of Massachusetts Institute of Science and Technology, in an article on "The Government's Responsibilities in Science" in Science (Apr. 12), says in part: "Taking the appropriations which go definitely for science, it is found that only about .3 of one percent of the total budget of the Federal Government goes into scientific work. In comparison with the importance of scientific work to the country, this is certainly not a large proportion. One might well raise the question as to whether an increase in this amount might not bring advantages to the country which are large in comparison with those resulting from many of the other far larger expenditures. It is interesting to consider these expenditures against the total background of expenditures for scientific work in the country from all sources. Watson Davis, editor of Science Service, has estimated the total national expenditure for work in science by government, industry, foundations and universities to be somewhat less than \$100,000,000 per year. It is seen, therefore, that the Federal Government accounts for roughly half of the national total expenditure for science."

CCC as a "CCC has all the essential characteristics of a sound Relief Plan relief project," says an editorial in the New York Times (Apr. 10). "It is non-competitive with private enterprises. It offers opportunities for employment under healthful and stimulating conditions. It requires only a comparatively small expenditure for each man who receives a job. It is inherently useful...It adds considerable value to the natural resources which constitute an important item in the nation's wealth. The new work relief bill adopted by Congress specifically appropriates \$600,000,000 for CCC. This nearly double the amount spent by this agency during the fiscal year 1934 and will make possible a great extension of its present program. The possibility of an enlargement of the corps has been foreseen. Its director reports to the President that 'plans for increasing it to 600,000 men have been prepared and the cooperating organizations stand ready to execute them!'"

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

April 12--Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 10.75-15.00; cows good 7.50-10.00; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 9.75-12.00; vealers good and choice 8.00-10.50; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 6.50-9.00. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 8.85-9.20; 200-250 lbs good and choice 9.00-9.20; 250-350 lbs good and choice 8.85-9.10; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 7.75-8.90. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 7.90-8.65**; feeding lambs range stock good and choice 6.25-7.00.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat*Minneap. 116-117; No. 2 D.No.Spr.*Minneap. 114-115; No. 2 Am.Dur.*Minneap. 110-114; No. 1 Durum, Duluth, 114-129; No. 2 Hard Winter*K.C. 100 $\frac{3}{4}$ -104 $\frac{3}{4}$; Chi. 106 (Nom); St. Louis 107 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 97-99; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 85; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 62 $\frac{5}{8}$ -64 $\frac{5}{8}$; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 92-94 $\frac{3}{4}$; St. Louis 91 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 3 yellow, Chi. 87 $\frac{3}{4}$ -88 $\frac{1}{4}$; St. Louis 90 $\frac{1}{4}$ -90 $\frac{3}{4}$; No. 2 mixed, Chi. 88 $\frac{1}{2}$ (Nom); No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 51 $\frac{1}{8}$ -52 $\frac{1}{8}$; K.C. 51-54; St. Louis 49 $\frac{1}{2}$ -51 $\frac{1}{2}$; Choice malting barley, Minneap. 109-111; fair to good malting, Minneap. 96-100; Chi. 70-85 (Nom); No. 2, Minneap. 72-73; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 175 $\frac{1}{2}$ -184 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes ranged 90¢-\$1.40 per 100-pounds in eastern cities. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites 95¢-\$1 carlot sales in Chicago. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$2.35 carlot basis in Chicago; \$1.50-\$1.60 f.o.b. Idaho Points. Florida Spaulding Rose brought \$8 per double-head barrel in Baltimore; \$7 f.o.b. Hastings. New York Yellow Varieties of onions ranged \$2.50-\$3 per 50-pound sack in the East; \$2.85-\$3 f.o.b. Rochester. Midwestern stock \$2.50-\$3.25 in consuming centers. Texas Yellow Bermudas, U. S. commercials, \$2.75-\$3.25 in city markets; \$2.25-\$2.40 f.o.b. Brownsville. Florida and South Carolina Pointed and Round type cabbage sold at \$2.25-\$3.50 per 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -bushel hamper in city markets. New York, U.S. #1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch minimum, McIntosh \$1.35-\$1.65 per bushel basket in New York City.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets declined 5 points from the previous close to 11.89 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 11.87 cents. May future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 6 points to 11.50 cents; and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 6 points to 11.45 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 37 cents; 91 Score, 36 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents; 90 Score, 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: S.Daisies, 17-17 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents; Y.Americas, 17 $\frac{1}{4}$ -17 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ -27 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Standards, 25-25 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Firsts, 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ -23 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents. (Prepared by BAE)

**Woolled basis.

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

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Vol. LVII, No. 14

Section 1

April 16, 1935

ROERICH PACT SIGNED A treaty to protect scientific and artistic institutions and historic monuments was signed by representatives of all the 21 countries in the Pan American Union yesterday at exercises in President Roosevelt's offices which constituted the most important observance of Pan American Day. The treaty, known informally as the Roerich pact, was prepared by the Pan American Union in pursuance of a resolution adopted by the seventh international conference of American states held at Montevideo in December 1933. (New York Times.)

AYRES ON MONEY CYCLE Col. Leonard P. Ayres, business analyst, asserted yesterday that much of the effectiveness of Federal expenditures for recovery was being lost because a large part of these funds eventually wound up in the hands of business men who "bury" it in their bank accounts. The original recipients, Colonel Ayres said, "spent the money for things they needed and so it came into the possession of business men who used it in part to pay debts, in part to keep their business operating at slow speed and largely to build up their bank accounts." "It is not effectively priming the business pump," he continued, "because so much of it simply passes through the business mechanism and comes to rest in the bank accounts of the business man." (A.P.)

BRITISH BUDGET "Britain's 'forgotten man' was remembered at last in the budget that Neville Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer, submitted to the House of Commons yesterday," reports Ferdinand Kuhn, Jr., in a London cable to the New York Times. "It was a poor man's budget almost from beginning to end, designed to help those seven-eighths of all the families in the country whose incomes are less than 500 pounds a year (the pound closed day before yesterday at \$4.84 7/8). "By widening the exemptions far down in the income scale the budget brought real relief to the poorest income tax payers, although it means a saving of only a few shillings a year to others..."

BRAZILIAN EXCHANGE MARKET A Rio de Janeiro cable to the New York Times says a trade council over which President Getulio Vargas presided lifted restrictions from foreign exchange yesterday, throwing into the free exchange market more than 200 export items which were considered not subject to the exchange regulations. The exchange regulations exact that 35 percent of all exports must be sold to the Banco do Brasil at the official rate and 65 percent must be sold in the free market. The ruling is aimed to increase exports by reducing the quoted prices of exports in foreign money.

Section 2

"Science Progress" Science Progress, a quarterly published in London, contains in the April issue the following articles: Problems of Sex in the Higher Fungi, by H.C.L. Gwynne-Vaughan, Professor of Botany, University of London; High Voltage Cables, L. G. Brazier; The Structure of Molecules, A. J. Mee; The Interpretation of Animal Behaviour, S. Zuckerman, University of Oxford; Daniel Rutherford and the Discovery of Nitrogen, Douglas McKie, Department of the History and Methods of Science, University College; The Solid State, Reginald E. Gibbs, University of London.

Flax Paper "A new industry for Oregon," says the Budget of Industry Astoria, Oregon, "which will utilize flax grown in this state for manufacturing cigarette paper is now assured and contracts with growers for the necessary acreage of flax have already been made, according to word received by the Oregon Experiment Station, staff members of which have assisted in launching the new project. Cooperating with the commercial backers of the industry have been B. B. Robinson, federal specialist in flax investigations stationed at the college, and R. G. Hyslop, chief of the division of plant industry. The project under way is an extensive experiment in the utilization of raw flax fiber by making it directly into cigarette paper. The flax will be decorticated mechanically and shipped to France without retting to be manufactured there...For this year's operations the company has contracted for about 900 acres of flax. If the trial proves successful it will mean a substantial expansion of the flax acreage in this state, says the experiment station workers." (Paper Trade Journal, Mar. 28.)

Tennessee To Tennessee goes the credit for being the first state Game and to enact the model game and fish administrative law, recommended by the International Association of Game, Fish and Fish Law Conservation Commissioners at its Montreal convention last September. The bill, authorizing the Governor to appoint a commission of five to direct the game and fish affairs of that state, was passed by an overwhelming majority and signed by the Governor early in February. The successful campaign was led by the Tennessee Federation of Sportsmen, representing all the organized conservation groups in the state. This model game and fish law is pending in Colorado, Oregon, Idaho, South Carolina, New Hampshire and a number of other state legislatures. (Field & Stream, May.)

Land Bank The Federal Land Banks have reduced to 4 1/4 percent Interest the interest rate on their new loans made through national farm loan associations and 4 3/4 percent on loans made directly by the banks, according to Governor Myers of the Farm Credit Administration. This is the second interest reduction made by the banks recently, the interest rate on new loans through national farm loan associations having been reduced from 5 to 4 1/2 percent on April 1, Mr. Myers pointed out. (FCA, No. 7-19.)

Stratosphere
Weather

"Plans for continuing the study of weather conditions in the stratosphere by means of sounding balloons equipped with sensitive recording instruments have been announced by the Division of Meteorology of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology," says Science (Apr. 12). "The study will soon begin at Lambert Field Airport in St. Louis, Missouri, where the institute already has carried out two successful investigations of this type...Each balloon will carry a specially designed instrument, weighing only a few ounces, for automatically recording temperature, humidity and atmospheric pressure. The balloons will be only partially inflated in order that they may expand upon reaching the rarefied air of the stratosphere. Upon reaching their limit of expansion they will burst, allowing the instruments, which are encased in shock-absorbent frames, to fall to the earth. Each will carry an identification label offering reward for its safe return to Prof. C.-G. A. Rossby, director of the division. Through a balloon flight last November, at the base of the stratosphere over St. Louis, extraordinary fluctuations of temperature, ranging from 36 degrees below zero F. to 78 degrees below, were recorded. The base of the stratosphere itself was found to vary greatly in height, shifting suddenly from 25,000 to 40,000 feet above the earth."

Congress

On April 13 the conference report (H.Rept. 679) on the agricultural appropriation bill, H.R. 6718, for 1936 was submitted to the House.

Active
Refunding

"One of the hopeful developments of the year is sharply increased bond financing--hopeful even though it represents almost exclusively refunding operations, rather than the raising of new capital for expansion or improvement of our industrial plant," says an editorial in the Magazine of Wall Street (Apr. 13). "Present low money rates provide an inviting opportunity for companies of sound credit rating to retire callable obligations and replace them with obligations carrying substantially reduced interest. Being part of a company's daily overhead, the cost of servicing funded debt is more important than the size of the debt. The present refunding movement will strengthen the capital position of many corporations and add somewhat to the equities of shareholders..."

Agricultural
Hazards

The American Journal of Public Health (Apr.) contains "Occupational Hazards in the Agricultural Industries" by Robert T. Legge, University of California. He says: "...The purpose of this paper (presented at the American Public Health Association meeting in 1934) is to point out the occupational hazards the agriculturist encounters daily and their prevention by accepted methods. Every state board of health, workmen's compensation commission, state and agricultural college, farm advisory board, etc., should use its offices and bulletins to spread information concerning the methods by which the occupational hazards of the agriculturist may be decreased...These hazards can be reduced fully two-thirds by the application of the measures used successfully by urban industrial concerns."

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

April 15--Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 10.75-15.00; cows good 7.50-10.00; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 9.75-12.00; vealers good and choice 7.50-10.50; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 6.50-9.00; Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 8.75-9.10; 200-250 lbs good and choice 8.95-9.10; 250-350 lbs good and choice 8.75-9.05; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 7.50-8.75. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 7.50-8.35**.

Grain: No. 1 D.No. Spr. Wheat*Minneap. 116 1/8-117 1/8; No. 2 D.No. Spr.*Minneap. 114 1/8-115 1/8; No. 2 Am.Dur.*Minneap. 111 1/2-115 1/2; No. 1 Durum, Duluth, 115 1/2-130 1/2; No. 2 Hard Winter*K.C. 104 3/4-107 1/4; Chi. 109-109 1/2; St. Louis 107 1/4; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 99 1/2-100; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 63-65; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 94-96 1/2; St. Louis 91 3/4-92 1/2; No. 3 yellow, Chi. 90 1/2-91; No. 2 mixed, Chi. 91 (Nom); No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 50 1/4-51 1/4; K.C. 52 1/2-54; Chi. 49-51 (Nom); St. Louis 52; choice malting barley, Minneap. 105-108; Fair to good malting, Minneap. 96-100; Chi. 70-85 (Nom); No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 176-185.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes ranged \$1-\$1.35 per 100-pounds in eastern cities. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$1.25 carlot sales in Chicago; 75¢ f.o.b. Stevens Point. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks asking \$2.35-\$2.50 carlot basis in Chicago; \$1.60-\$1.65 f.o.b. Idaho Falls. New York Yellow Varieties of onions brought \$2.25-\$2.75 per 50-pound sack in the East. Midwestern stock \$2.25-\$3 in consuming centers. Texas Yellow Bermudas \$2.50-\$3 in consuming centers; \$1.50-\$1.75 f.o.b. Brownsville. Florida Round and Pointed type cabbage \$2.25-\$3.25 per 1 1/2-bushel hamper in city markets. South Carolina stock \$1.50-\$2.85 in a few cities. New York U.S. #1, 2 1/2 inch minimum Rhode Island Greening apples sold at \$1.60 per bushel basket in New York City.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 35 cents; 91 Score, 34 1/2 cents; 90 Score, 34 cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: S.Daisies, 17 1/2 cents; Y.Americas, 17 1/2 cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 25-26 1/2 cents; Standards, 24 1/2 cents; Firsts, 23 1/2-24 cents. (Prepared by BAE)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

**Woolled basis.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets advanced 1 point from the previous close to 12.08 cents per pound. On the same day last year, the price was 11.66 cents. May future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 2 points to 11.68 cents; and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 4 points to 11.59 cents.

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. LVII, No. 15

Section 1

April 17, 1935

BANKHEAD FARM TENANCY BILL The Senate yesterday carried to the point of passage a bill creating a billion-dollar corporation to make farm owners out of several million farm tenants and share croppers. Democratic leaders predicted that the measure, introduced by Senator Bankhead of Alabama, and supported by the Administration, would be approved today after some slight modification. In the House Agriculture Committee Secretary Wallace was approving a similar bill by the committee chairman, Representative Jones of Texas, and said: "I think the objectives of the bill are absolutely sound". (A.P.)

SEC URGES TRADING CHANGES "The Securities and Exchange Commission yesterday called on all stock exchanges in the country to adopt a sweeping series of rules designed to prevent excessive trading by brokers and price manipulation," says Franklyn Waltman, Jr., in the Washington Post. "The SEC promulgated recommendations for 16 rules restricting transactions by floor traders for their own account and "requested" that exchanges adopt these regulations. In event the exchanges fail to adopt the proposed rules or similar ones, the commission will order their adoption..."

FRUIT CROPS The word spring became a mockery yesterday as wintry weather gripped the country from the Mississippi eastward, and threatened fruit crops in at least five states. Almost a foot of snow fell in West Virginia. Orchardists around Martinsburg, W.Va. were fearful that snow and a freezing temperature had blasted prospects for a good peach crop. Fruit trees in Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania and Ohio also were imperiled, but hope was held out that the great apple crop in the Shenandoah Valley would survive the wintry weather. (Washington Post.)

ABA HEAD ON BANKING Rudolph S. Hecht, president of the American Bankers Association, told the executive committee of the association yesterday in Augusta that "not in a great many years has there prevailed in banking such a sense of security as prevails today." The banking leader explained that his observation is a "composite impression" he has obtained from bankers in all sections of the country. Mr. Hecht said business leaders gradually are "showing greater confidence in the future and assuming a more forward-looking position." (A.P.)

Section 2

Forestry Cedric H. Guise, of Cornell University, author of
Schools "Forest School Statistics" in the Journal of Forestry (Apr.) reports that "there has been an astonishing increase in undergraduate enrollments at the forest schools for the year 1934-35. The total enrollment for the first term 1933-34 was 2,246; for 1934-35 it is 3,791. The highest enrollment previously reported was for the year 1931-32 and was 2,573. The enrollment for the current year is 1,218 above that of 1931-32, an increase of almost 50 percent. The range in enrollment for the years 1928-29 to 1933-34 was from 2,079 to 2,573; the average is 2,255; the current enrollment is 1,536 above this 6-year average, an increase of 68 percent..."

Crown Rot of The Gardeners' Chronicle (London) for March 30 reports
Sugar Beet that "crown rot of sugar beet and mangel has commonly been attributed to the fungus *Phoma betae* Frank. Recently, experiments conducted by Brandenburg in Holland have shown that the disease can occur in the entire absence of the fungus and that its real cause is boron deficiency. Brandenburg's conclusions as to the character of the disease have now been confirmed in Ireland, according to a letter from Messrs. W. Hughes and Paul A. Murphy, of the Department of Plant Pathology of the Albert Agricultural College, Glasnevin, published in a recent issue of Nature... Field experiments conducted in Carlow, where the disease is severe locally, gave confirmatory results...The question of the incorporation of borax with fertilizers for use in areas such as the sugar beet area of Leinster, where crown rot is prevalent, is being considered; but the optimum rate of application of borax has not yet been definitely determined."

Markets for "Steps looking toward an extensive industrial research
Farm Products program to find new uses and new markets for farm products, principally grains, was taken on March 13 when the articles of incorporation by the Farmers Elevators National Research Bureau were filed as a non-profit organization under the laws of Illinois," says the Grain & Feed Review (Apr.). "The project is launched by the Farmers National Grain Dealers Association...Aims of the project are as follows: agricultural research in field and laboratory; development of new uses for all agricultural products; reduction of waste on farms; restoration and increase of consumption markets at home and abroad in the interest of all farmers, to the end that farm income may be enlarged..."

Rubber Of an approximate world consumption of 920,000 long
Record tons of rubber in 1934, the United States took more than all the rest of the countries, accounting for 455,470 long tons, according to Dun & Bradstreet, Inc. This represented an increase of 13.7 and 37.2 percent respectively, over the 1933 and 1932 figures, and surpassed all records back to 1929, when consumption totaled 469,804 long tons, according to statistics compiled by the Rubber Manufacturers Association. In spite of this gain, consumption for 1935 is estimated at 500,000 long tons, which will establish a new all-time peak. (Press.)

Congress, The Senate passed the following: H.R. 7054 to provide
April 15 for the protection of land resources against soil erosion
 with practically the same language as the bill as reported
from the committee (this bill will now be sent to the House for its con-
currence in the Senate amendments); S. 626 to amend the agricultural ad-
justment act to include hops as a basic agricultural commodity; S.J.Res.
88 to abolish the Puerto Rican Hurricane Relief Commission and transfer
its functions to the Secretary of the Interior. The Senate began debate
on the bill, S. 1629, to amend the Interstate Commerce Act, as amended, to
provide for the regulation of the transportation of passengers and property
by motor carriers operating in interstate or foreign commerce. Senator
Copeland announced his desire that the conference report on the agricul-
tural appropriation bill for 1936 would not be brought before the Senate
before April 17 in order that he might have sufficient time to plan an at-
tack on the report, specifically to the fact that the conferees reduced
the appropriation for the Food and Drug Administration below the amount to
which the Senate agreed. The House agreed to the conference report on the
agricultural appropriation bill. With respect to the amendments reported
in disagreement the House concurred in the Senate amendment providing \$10,-
000 for a meteorological station in Montana and the amendment providing
\$10,000,000 for Federal-aid roads. The other two amendments reported in
disagreement were further amended on the floor of the House and will be
sent to the Senate for final action.

Bills On April 15 the Senate Committee on Agriculture and
Reported Forestry reported out the following: S.J.Res. 38 for the
 adjustment and settlement of losses sustained by the coopera-
tive marketing associations, without amendment (S.Rept. 483); S. 2185 to
amend "an act to accept the cession by Oregon of exclusive jurisdiction
over the lands embraced within the Crater Lake National Park and for other
purposes," without amendment (S.Rept. 484); S. 2215, to amend "an act to
provide for the collection and publication of statistics of tobacco by the
Department of Agriculture," approved January 14, 1929, as amended, without
amendment (S.Rept. 485); S. 1460 to fix standards for till baskets, Climax
baskets, round-stave baskets, market baskets; drums, hampers, cartons,
crates, boxes, barrels and other containers for fruits or vegetables, to
consolidate existing laws on this subject and for other purposes, with
amendment (S.Rept. 486); S. 12, to amend the packers and stockyards act,
without amendment (S.Rept. 487).

Production Lending at the rate of almost a million dollars a day
Credit Loans for each working day in March, the production credit asso-
 ciations surpassed all previous records in the number and
amount of loans to farmers, according to the Farm Credit Administration.
The associations made loans to over 51,200 farmers amounting to \$23,896,000
during the month. Figures on the spring crop financing, reflecting the
purchase of seed, fertilizers, supplies and equipment, showed large in-
creases over February. (FCA, No. 7-22.)

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

April 16--Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 11.00-15.00; cows good 7.75-10.00; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 9.75-12.00; vealers good and choice 7.50-9.50; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 6.50-9.00. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 8.90-9.20; 200-250 lbs good and choice 9.05-9.25; 250-350 lbs good and choice 8.85-9.15; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 7.50-8.85. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 7.65-8.50**.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat*Minneap. 117 7/8-118 7/8; No. 2 D.No. Spr.*Minneap. 115 7/8-116 7/8; No. 2 Am.Dur.*Minneap. 112-116; No. 1 Durum, Duluth, 116-137; No. 2 Hard Winter*K.C. 105 $\frac{1}{2}$ -108 $\frac{3}{4}$; Chi. 109-110 (Nom); St. Louis 109 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 100; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 85 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 63 $\frac{3}{4}$ -65 $\frac{3}{4}$; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 94 $\frac{1}{2}$ -96 $\frac{1}{2}$; St. Louis 92 $\frac{1}{2}$ -93; No. 3 yellow, Chi. 92 (Nom); No. 2 mixed, Chi. 91 $\frac{1}{2}$ -92 (Nom); No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 51 3/8-52 3/8; K.C. 51 $\frac{1}{2}$ -54; Chi. 49-51 (Nom); St. Louis 51; choice malting barley, Minneap. 105-108; fair to good malting, Minneap. 96-100; Chi. 70-85 (Nom); No. 2, Minneap. 72-73; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 176-185.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes ranged \$1-\$1.35 per 100-pounds in eastern cities; 64¢-77¢ f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites 85¢-95¢ carlot sales in Chicago. Florida Spaulding Rose \$8-\$8.75 per double-head barrel in the East; \$7 f.o.b. Hastings. New York and Midwestern Yellow Varieties of onions brought \$2-\$3 per 50-pound sack in city markets. Texas Yellow Bermudas \$2.25-\$3 per 50-pound sack in consuming centers; \$1.60-\$1.65 f.o.b. Lower Rio Grande Valley points. Florida and South Carolina Round and Pointed type cabbage brought \$1.50-\$3.25 per 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -bushel hamper in terminal markets. New York McIntosh apples, No. 1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch minimum, \$1.50-\$1.87 $\frac{1}{2}$ per bushel basket in New York City; Baldwins \$1.45 f.o.b. Rochester.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets declined 9 points from the previous close to 11.99 cents per pound. On the same day last year, the price was 11.65 cents. May future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 10 points to 11.58 cents; and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 6 points to 11.53 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 35 cents; 91 Score, 34 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents; 90 Score, 34 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: S.Daisies, 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Y.Americas, 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials 25-26 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Standards, 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; firsts, 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ -24 cents. (Prepared by BAE)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

**Woolled basis.

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DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. LVII, No. 16

Section 1

April 18, 1935

FREIGHT RATES

The nation today begins paying an added bill of around \$85,000,000 a year in increased railroad freight rates in an effort to tide the carriers over the next 14 months.

Temporary increases in the form of supercharges will go into effect on almost all commodities. The only exceptions are major farm crops, including wheat, corn, barley, rice and livestock and building materials. (A.P.)

An Ottawa report by the Canadian Press says the Canadian Board of Railway Commissioners has granted the request of the Canadian railways for an increase in rates on traffic between Canada and the United States, effective today, to conform with the emergency increases granted United States lines by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

A Trenton (N.J.) report to the New York Times says the N.J. Public Utility Commission yesterday suspended increased freight rates which the railroads operating in New Jersey proposed to make effective today as emergency charges on certain intrastate shipments.

WORLD WHEAT PARLEY

A London dispatch by the Associated Press says a new world wheat pact, to substitute for the 1933 agreement which was repudiated five months ago by Argentina, will be sought when the representatives of 21 nations gather in London May

22. The American and Canadian delegates were represented as convinced that another international wheat crisis is inevitable unless an agreement can be reached, now that the effects of the 1934 drought, beneficial to the wheat market, no longer are to be felt.

ARGENTINE CONTRACTS

"The Argentine Government has assured the British Chamber of Commerce that a 20 percent surcharge will be added to all bids on government contracts offering supplies from coun-

tries with which Argentina has an unfavorable trade balance," reports John W. White in a Buenos Aires report to the New York Times. "This means the government will add 20 percent to all bids submitted to representatives of United States exporters. The government has hitherto granted exchange at the official rate for importation of supplies it purchased, regardless of the country of origin.. Americans are not mentioned by name, of course, but they are the largest sufferers under the government's ruling..."

RURAL BANKERS

A "remarkable change in attitude" among bankers in the country districts was noted in the report of H. Lane Young, executive manager of the Citizens & Southern National Bank,

presented yesterday to the executive council of the American Bankers Association. Mr. Young, who heads the association's agricultural commission, said rural bankers now are in a position to devote more time to other lines of endeavor. (A.P.)

Section 2

All-Wood Fabricated Houses The first demonstration of the low-cost, all-wood prefabricated house system under development by the Forest Products Laboratory (Forest Service) was made at the Madison (Wis.) Home Show in March. The four-room house was set up in all details by seven men in 21 hours, the time not including the landscaping. "This particular house," said W. W. Weber of the Forest Products Laboratory staff, in a statement to American Lumberman, "is being displayed at the Home Show primarily to demonstrate the application of this system of unit construction which has been developed at the laboratory, and which, we believe, offers significant possibilities for meeting the need for low-cost, all-wood houses, as well as other types of structures, through standardized methods of prefabricated mass production and assembly." He also said that "although the work has not yet progressed sufficiently far to permit advance announcement of costs or to warrant hasty commercialization of this particular structural system, there is little reason to doubt that such a house is potentially susceptible to mass production at lower costs than current practice permits." (American Lumberman, Apr. 13.)

Tooth-Decay Prevention In a talk before the Home Makers Forum, Dr. I. H. Goldberger, assistant director of health education in the public schools, told of an experiment just completed in which vitamin D was found to control tooth decay in children. Three hundred ^{twenty-five} infants and young children were carefully fed for two and a half years. They received daily a diet consisting of a quart of milk, green leafy vegetables, fruits and fresh fruit juices, eggs and vitamin D. While most people obtain their supply of vitamin D during the summer months only, direct from sunshine, Dr. Goldberger said: "These children received theirs every day, all year around, either in the form of direct sunshine, or codliver oil, halibut liver oil, viosterol or vitamin D bread or milk. The result--not a single decayed tooth in two and a half years--indicates that tooth decay can be controlled." (Medical Record, Apr. 3.)

Rural Sales Sales of general merchandise in small towns and rural areas for March 1935 were about 22 percent higher in dollar volume than for March 1934 and 105 percent above March 1933 when the lowest point during the last six years was reached, the Department of Commerce reports. (Press.)

Frozen Fish "When frozen fish are transported in an unprotected state, there is a rapid loss of moisture from the fish to the refrigeration pipes, resulting in an unpalatable product for the consumer," comments Chemical Industries (Apr.). "To overcome this, the practice has been to dip the fish in water at 38 degrees F. covering them with a layer of ice to conserve the moisture. This layer of glaze is easily cracked or broken in handling. To remedy this, a glaze has been produced at the Canadian Fisheries Experimental Station, Prince Rupert, B.C. (Can. Chem. and Met. Jan. 1935) from a eutectic ice

of water and boric acid. This glaze does not crack readily and a chip may be broken out of it without injuring the surrounding surface. Very little of the acid penetrates into the fish. The acid also serves to keep down the bacteria which cause reddening of the fish. The method is proving very satisfactory."

Synthetic Food

The Countryman (Apr.) in an article on synthetic food, quotes "Anerithmos" as saying: "I for one would welcome the advent of synthetic sugars, as marking the end of a parasitism unworthy of the human race. For countless centuries, perhaps for millions of years, man and the other animals have been living at the expense of the green plants, which alone can utilize sunlight and raw chemicals to build the stuff of life. This tyranny has gone on long enough, and the hard-working vegetable kingdom deserves emancipation from its slavery; the vegetarians are no less despicable than the carnivores they despise. Surely a tree that can grow a hundred feet and more in stature, and survive the rise and fall of dynasties, a bramble that can colonize half New Zealand with one plant, a water plant that can fill the rivers of a country without the help of sexual reproduction, are nobler creatures than stockbrokers gorged with their split thirty-seconds, politicians climbing to the light by trampling on their supporters, middleman desperately maintaining the scarcity of foodstuffs in a time of plenty?..."

Congress, Apr. 16

Senator King entered a motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill H.R. 7054, to provide for the protection of land resources against soil erosion, was passed. His objection was "that the administration thereof ought to be put under the control of the Interior Department." He also entered a motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill, S. 626, to amend the AAA so as to include hops as a basic agricultural commodity, was passed. The Senate passed S. 1629 to amend the Interstate Commerce Act, as amended, by providing for the regulation of the transportation of passengers and property by motor carriers operating in interstate or foreign commerce.

Farm Sales Increase

During the six-month period ended February 28, 1935, the Federal land banks disposed of 3,664 farms, compared to 1,968 farms during a similar period a year earlier, according to Governor Myers of the Farm Credit Administration. Although there has been some seasonal recession in the number of sales during the first two months of the year, it is significant that during this period sales were almost double the number made during January and February 1934. During the year 1934 the St. Paul bank sold 845 farms, or more than any of the other Federal land banks. (FCA, No. 7-21.)

N.H. Farms

Preliminary figures from the 1935 census of agriculture show an increase of nearly 3,000 in the number of farms in New Hampshire. According to a release by William J. Neal, supervisor of the Federal census in New Hampshire, the number of farms on April 1, 1930, was 14,906. The count taken early this year was 17,713. A similar upward trend is shown in other New England States.

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

April 17--Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 11.25-15.50; cows good 8.00-10.25; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 9.75-12.25; vealers good and choice 7.50-9.50; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 6.50-9.00. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 8.75-9.10; 200-250 lbs good and choice 8.90-9.10; 250-350 lbs good and choice 8.70-9.00; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 7.50-8.65. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 7.75-8.50**.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat*Minneap. 116 5/8-117 5/8; No. 2 /D. No.Spr.*Minneap. 114 5/8-115 5/8; No. 2 Am.Dur.*Minneap 111-115; No. 1 Durum, Duluth, 115-130; No. 2 Hard Winter*K.C. 106-108½; Chi. 110; St. Louis 107½ (Nom); No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 99½ (Nom); No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 83½; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 53 1/8-55 1/8; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 95-98; St. Louis 93½ (Nom); No. 3 yellow, Chi. 90½-91¼; No. 2 mixed, Chi. 90 (Nom); No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 50¾-51¾; K.C. 52-54½; Chi. 50 (Nom); St. Louis 52; Choice malting barley, Minneap. 105-108; fair to good malting, Minneap. 96-100; Chi. 70-85 (Nom); No. 2, Minneap. 71-72; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 175½-184½.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes ranged \$1-\$1.35 per 100-pounds in eastern cities. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites 90¢ carlot sales in Chicago. Florida Spaulding Rose \$8-\$8.75 per double-head barrel in the East; \$7 f.o.b. Hastings. New York and Midwestern Yellow Varieties of onions brought \$2-\$2.65 per 50-pound sack in city markets. Texas Yellow Bermudas \$1.75-\$3.00 in consuming centers; \$1.60-\$1.75 f.o.b. Brownsville. Florida and South Carolina Round and Pointed type cabbage sold at \$1.75-\$2.75 per 1½-bushel hamper in terminal markets. New York, U.S. #1, 2½ inch minimum McIntosh apples brought \$1.35-\$1.87½ per bushel basket in New York City.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets declined 16 points from the previous close to 11.83 cents per pound. On the same day last year, the price was 11.66 cents. May future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 16 points to 11.42¢; and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 17 points to 11.36¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 33 cents; 91 Score, 32½ cents; 90 Score, 32½ cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: S.Daisies, 17½-17½ cents; Y.Americas, 17½ cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 25-26¾ cents; Standards, 24½-24¾ cents; Firsts, 23¾ to 24 cents. (Prepared by BAE)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

**Woolled basis.

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DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LVII, No. 17

Section 1

April 19, 1935

TEXTILE INVESTIGATION Actual investigation of the New England textile situation as it is affected by the cotton processing tax and the importation of Japanese products was begun yesterday by three members of the Cabinet, Secretaries Wallace, Hull and Roper. They were joined by Dr. Isador Lubin, head of the Bureau of Labor Statistics. These four, acting under a request of President Roosevelt, held a long conference and at its conclusion, said they would meet again today. (New York Times.)

VIRUS PLANT DISEASES Plants suffer like humans from diseases caused by virus and are immune after they recover, Dr. L. O. Kunkel, research botanist of the Rockefeller Institute reported yesterday to the joint annual meeting of the American Association of Pathologists and Bacteriologists and of the American Association of Immunologists at the Cornell Medical Centre. Dr. Kunkel said the tobacco plant, among other economic plants, had been studied because of disease spots that appear on the leaves and cause them to drop off, and that a plant that had suffered from the spot disease grew new leaves which were immune to the disease. He found that cuttings from the recovered plant carried the immunity with them when grafted on new plants. New plants grown from the seeds of the immune plant were subject to the disease and had to acquire immunity anew. (Press.)

INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY For the fourth consecutive month the Department of Labor yesterday announced an increase in industrial activity. The department's index of industrial employment and payrolls showed conditions last month reached the highest level since the depression low point in March two years ago. Improvement was noted particularly in the durable goods industries. (Press.)

RAINS IN "DUST BELT" Pouring rains invaded the "dust belt" country yesterday, according to an Associated Press report from Amarillo, Texas. They fell over a large part of the stricken Texas Panhandle. Mount Dora, N. Mex., received a shower. The promise of leaden clouds was even carried over the Oklahoma Panhandle, where dust storms have been so severe that some farm families have moved out. Western Kansas, however, still looks vainly to the skies.

ARGENTINE IMPORT TAX A Buenos Aires cable to the New York Times says Argentina's new tax on imports was vigorously assailed as unconstitutional in a two-column editorial published by the newspaper La Prensa yesterday. The editorial points out that the tax is collectible from some importers and not others.

Section 2

Wisconsin Cheese Wisconsin's dairy industry seems to have reaped some real benefits from their campaign to promote the sale of more cheese, says the Southern Dairy Products Journal (Apr.). Under the slogan of "Cheese at Any Time", the per capita consumption of cheese in the United States in 1934 topped all previous consumption records since 1849, the year when statistics were first kept. Nearly one-quarter of a pound more cheese per capita, or 28,000,000 pounds more cheese was consumed in 1934 than in 1933. Practically all of the 1934 increase in consumption of cheese occurred during the months of August, September, October and November following the wide dissemination of the "Cheese at Any Time" slogan and other promotional information on dairy products. Forty different kinds of cheese were recently shown at a special exhibit held in Madison, Wisconsin, all of which were made in the United States and most of which were produced in Wisconsin.

National Income The national income, representing the net value of the goods and services produced by the United States, amounted in 1934 to \$47,600,000,000, according to the National Industrial Conference Board's annual estimate. This was a rise of 13.9 percent from the \$41,800,000,000 reported for 1933. The record was \$83,000,000,000, in 1929. The per capita income last year was \$377, according to the board, or \$44 above the figure for 1933. National income produced, the board points out, does not necessarily coincide with the combined income paid out or distributed to individuals as wages, salaries and other labor income, rents, royalties, interest, dividends and withdrawals by proprietors and partners. (Press.)

Gas for Tobacco Dr. G. Pfutzer and Dr. H. Losch in Die Umschau, German science journal, report subjecting German-grown tobacco to treatment with ethylene and other gases during various parts of the fermentation or ripening process. These gases are the same as those used in the United States to speed the ripe coloration of fruit and the opening of cut flowers. The results, as tested by skilled tobacco judges, were noticeable improvement in both the color and the smoking qualities of the leaves. (Science Service.)

Consumer Cooperatives "With indications that the 1934 sales total of \$365,000,000 will be substantially exceeded this year, the growth in volume, merchandising importance and 'price dominance' of consumer cooperatives in this country is attracting an increasing amount of attention in retail circles," writes Thomas F. Conroy in the New York Times. "Based on total retail sales in this country last year of approximately \$30,000,000,000, the business done by the cooperatives represents but 1.2 percent. The potentialities for increase, however, are indicated by the fact that in Great Britain, the birthplace of the original Rochdale movement, about 12 percent of the total retail trade is done by cooperatives and about 40 percent in Sweden and other Scandinavian countries where the cooperative consumer idea has taken firm hold. Estimates are that the

6,600 cooperative societies here effected \$30,000,000 in 'surplus savings' for their 1,800,000 member customers last year, according to E. R. Bowen, general secretary of the Cooperative League of the U.S.A. The league has 1,450 member societies with a total of 500,000 individual members doing a business of nearly \$100,000,000 annually..."

Congress,
Apr. 17

The Senate rejected the conference report on the agricultural appropriation bill, H.R. 6718, for 1936. The concession of the Senate conferees with respect to items in the bill for weed control and the enforcement of the food and drugs act was the principal cause of the rejection; the report will now be sent back to conference. The Senate Committee on Public Lands and Surveys reported out with amendment S. 376, to facilitate the control of soil erosion and/or flood damage originating upon lands within the exterior boundaries of the Uinta and Wasatch National Forests, Utah (S.Rept. 502).

Fish as

Source of
Vitamins

Oils from mackerel, tuna, sea bass, and swordfish have from 100 to 400 times more of the vitamins ^{A and D} than codliver oil, Dr. Charles E. Bills of Mead Johnson and Company reported at the Detroit meeting of the American Society of Biological Chemists. With his associates, Dr. Bills examined the oils of 100 species of fish for their content of vitamins A and D. Three-quarters of all the liver oils were more potent than codliver oil in vitamin D and nearly all surpassed it in vitamin A. The vitamin content of the oils varies with the zoological classification of the fish. Most potent in vitamins A and D are the fish of the order percomorphi, to which mackerel, tuna, sea bass and swordfish belong. Next come rockfishes and sculpins. Fish with soft bones contain little vitamin D and no measurable amount of this vitamin could be found in sturgeon or gray sole. (Science Service.)

Free Range

Roland M. Jones, in an article from Omaha on plans to control dust storms in the Middle West (New York Times), comments that "surviving old-time cattlemen may get a dismal kind of satisfaction from the present situation in observing how their prophecies have come true. From the time when the free range began to be broken up and settlers came drifting in with plows they resisted the encroachment of the crop farmer. They declared the land was not fit for crops and that only failure and ruin could be the consequence of trying to make it so. They were accused of selfishness and perhaps there was a good deal of that mixed with their knowledge of what the land and the climate were good for. But they seem now to be in a position to retort, 'I told you so.'"

Foreign Trade

Although the foreign trade of the United States increased in February as compared with a year ago, business with Europe declined both in exports and imports, the Commerce Department shows in a monthly analysis. In all other grand divisions both imports and exports increased. Total exports, including re-exports, for February amounted to \$163,066,495, as compared with \$162,728,913 in February of last year. Imports were valued at \$152,537,102, as compared with \$132,753,432. (Press.)

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

April 18--Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 11.25-15.50; cows good 8.00-10.25; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 9.75-12.25; vealers good and choice 7.50-9.50; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 6.50-9.00. Hogs: 150-200 lbs good and choice 8.35-9.10; 200-250 lbs good and choice 8.90-9.15; 250-350 lbs good and choice 8.70-9.00; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 7.50-8.65. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 7.85-8.65**.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat*Minneap. 116 $\frac{3}{8}$ -117 $\frac{3}{8}$; No. 2 D.No.Spr.*Minneap. 114 $\frac{3}{4}$ -115 $\frac{3}{8}$; No. 2 Am.Dur.*Minneap. 110 $\frac{1}{2}$ -114 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 1 Durum, Duluth, 114 $\frac{1}{2}$ -129 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 Hard Winter*K.C. 106-107 $\frac{1}{2}$; Chi. 109 (Nom); St. Louis 100-100 $\frac{1}{4}$; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 107 (Nom); No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 83; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 62 $\frac{1}{8}$ -64 $\frac{1}{8}$; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 96-97 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 3 yellow, Chi. 91-92; No. 2 mixed, Chi. 91 $\frac{1}{2}$ (Nom); No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 50 $\frac{3}{4}$ -51 $\frac{3}{4}$; K.C. 51-54 $\frac{1}{2}$; Chi. 49 $\frac{1}{2}$; St. Louis 51; Choice malting barley, Minneap. 105-108; fair to good malting, Minneap. 96-100; Chi. 70-85 (Nom); No. 2, Minneap. 70-71; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 172 $\frac{1}{2}$ -181 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes ranged 35¢-\$1.30 per 100-pounds in eastern cities; 69¢-74¢ f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites 85¢-95¢ carlot sales in Chicago; 65¢-70¢ f.o.b. Waupaca. Florida Spaulding Rose \$8-\$8.50 per double-head barrel in the East; \$7 f.o.b. Hastings. New York and Midwestern Yellow Varieties of onions ranged \$2-\$2.85 per 50-pound sack in city markets. Texas Yellow Bermudas \$1.90-\$2.75 in consuming centers; cash track \$1.25-\$1.35 f.o.b. Brownsville. Louisiana Klondike strawberries brought \$2.40-\$3 per 24-pint crate in city markets; auction sales \$1.65-\$1.80 f.o.b. Hammond. Florida Round and Pointed type cabbage \$2-\$3 per $\frac{1}{3}$ -bushel hamper in terminal markets. South Carolina Pointed type \$1.75-\$2.50 in a few cities. New York, U.S. #1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch minimum, McIntosh apples, \$1.35-\$1.87 $\frac{1}{2}$ per bushel basket in New York City; Baldwins \$1.50 f.o.b. Rochester.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets advanced 13 points from the previous close to 11.96 cents per pound. On the same day last year, the price was 11.62 cents. May future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 11 points to 11.53 cents; and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 12 points to 11.48 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 33 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents; 91 Score, 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; 90 Score, 33 cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: S.Daisies, 17 $\frac{1}{4}$ -17 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Y.Americas, 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 25-26 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Standards, 24 $\frac{1}{4}$ -24 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Firsts, 23 $\frac{1}{4}$ -23 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents. (Prepared by BAE)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

**Woolled basis.

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DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LVII, No. 18

Section 1

April 20, 1935.

TAX COLLECTIONS UP

The Treasury last night reported a 43 percent upturn in March internal revenue collections and a rise of 26 percent for the first nine months of the fiscal year. Collections for the month aggregated \$507,304,493, as compared with \$390,352,846 in March, 1934, while the three-quarters total was \$2,470,769,868 as against \$1,962,339,156 for the corresponding period a year ago. (A.P.)

TEXTILE COMMITTEE

A Cabinet committee to conduct two parallel inquiries into the cotton textile situation, with special emphasis on obsolescence of mill equipment, was appointed by President Roosevelt yesterday. The action had been forecast on Thursday when the group began informal discussions of conditions which textile operators recently have stated threaten the existence of the American cotton textile business. The committee, named during a Cabinet meeting and announced at a press conference immediately afterward, comprises Secretaries Hull, Wallace, Roper and Perkins. Its parallel inquiries will go into the future of the cotton textile industry. (N.Y. Times)

HORMONE TAMES WILD ANIMALS

How some of the basic instincts and psychological behavior of an animal may be changed from a natural desire to kill to an attitude of tender solicitude by the injection of organic chemicals was demonstrated in Philadelphia yesterday in motion pictures before the meeting of the American Philosophical Society. The demonstration, presented by Dr. Oscar Riddle of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, showed a full-grown unmated female rat tenderly nursing and mothering two helpless pigeon squabs which had been placed in its cage after a few injections of hormones from the pituitary gland had been given to the rat, which, under normal conditions, when hungry, would have devoured the birds. (N.Y. Times)

RISE IN BUILDING ACTIVITY

An abnormal rise in building activities throughout the United States last month, amounting to a value increase in building permits of 53.5 percent over February and 74.5 percent over March a year ago, led to Administration hopes yesterday that the durable goods industries may at last be starting on the upward grade. This activity in building operations, almost paralleling the revival of the capital markets last month, may be further stimulated by the companion development as the anticipated new financing gets under way for the replacement of and additions to plants. The rehabilitation of the durable goods industries and the revival of capital financing have been two of the economic objectives most sought by President Roosevelt's advisers. Both have been slow in coming. (N.Y. Herald-Trib.)

Section 2

Fungi A. G. Norman, Rothamsted Experimental Station, in an
for Food article in Food Manufacture (London) for April, on fungi
 for food, says: "...We are perhaps apt to forget that man
and animals are absolutely dependent upon other forms of life for their
supply of protein. In this sense the animal world is parasitic on the
plant world...Protein is the most expensive essential dietary constituent,
and the one which is apt to become short under conditions of famine or
blockade. Might it be possible, therefore, to supplement the protein sup-
plies by employing the lower organisms as food, either for man or animals?
Or further, is there any particular constituent of microbial material which
could be used for food? A very considerable amount of research has been
carried out on this question in Japan, where the food problem, and particu-
larly the protein problem, is especially acute. In a small and indirect
way, such a utilisation was actually carried out in Germany during the clos-
ing days of the world war. To straw was added a small amount of an ammonium
salt in solution and a culture of the mould *Aspergillus fumigatus*. This
grew by utilising the straw carbohydrates and produced a good growth of
mycelium, thereby raising the protein content from 1 to 7 or 8 percent.
The mouldy straw was dried and fed experimentally to sheep and cattle. It
was found that 40 percent of the protein elaborated by the mould was as-
similated by the sheep. This somewhat crude experiment might easily be
improved upon, but at least it serves to show the possibilities of employ-
ing the protein synthesising action of micro-organisms in the production
of food..."

California The Division of Highways of the California State
Traffic Survey Department of Public Works has recently completed an ex-
 haustive traffic survey of the roads and streets of Cali-
formia made in 1924 which reveals that the total annual motor travel in
the state is 16,600,000,000 vehicle miles, of which 47 percent occurs on
state highways, 11.5 on county roads and 41.5 on city streets other than
state highways. This survey represents a year's work and the employment of
14,000 checkers and statisticians in field and office. State highways
outside of cities carry three-fourths of all traffic outside of cities.
State highways inside cities carry one-fourth of all city traffic. State
highways within cities of California have 1/18 of the mileage within the
cities and carry one-fourth of the traffic. Of the total annual vehicle
mileage in California, 55.6 percent occurs within cities. The remaining
44.4 percent of California's traffic flows outside of cities and three-
fourths of this rural traffic moves on roads of the state highway system.
(Roads and Streets, Apr.)

Animal Johnson Hook, Kansas State College, in a letter in
Diseases Veterinary Medicine (May), suggests that "the veterinary
 profession is greatly in need of a more extensive disease
census. It would be extremely useful to know the number of deaths and
percentage of deaths in each disease. To attempt to control epizootics
without knowing whence or why they come, what they do or where they go,

is to work largely in the dark. Some diseases thought to be of great significance might warrant only small attention and diseases which have been thought unimportant might be found to be highly fatal...The Eastern Iowa Veterinary Association has shown the possibilities of such work in a limited area. The Veterinary Corps of the United States Army keeps records of disease among army animals, which are satisfactory and useful. The Federal Bureau of Animal Industry has kept accurate records of foot-and-mouth disease outbreaks and accumulated a large mass of data concerning tuberculosis in the United States. The bureau's record of diseases found in animals slaughtered under Federal inspection is interesting and potentially valuable but little if any use is made of it..."

Congress,

Apr. 18

The Senate continued debate on S. 2367 to create the Farmers Home Corporation (Bankhead bill). Upon the request of Senator McNary the vote by which S. 626 to amend the agricultural adjustment act so as to include hops as a basic agricultural commodity, was passed, was vacated and the bill restored to the calendar. The Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry reported out without amendment S. 2228 to provide for the further development of cooperative agricultural extension work and the more complete endowment and support of land-grant colleges and agricultural experiment stations (S.Rept. 532).

Control of

Disease Spores

Peroxide of hydrogen can be used for the betterment of garden and field crops. Director L. Portheim and Dr. J. Kisser, of the Vienna Science Academy's biological research institute, have found that a strong solution of hydrogen peroxide will rid many kinds of seeds of the disease-causing fungus spores that cling to them and start trouble when they are planted. They had best success with such seeds as peas, beans, corn and tomatoes; less with rye, barley, cabbage and sugar beets. Experiments are being continued, to improve the results with the latter group of seeds, says Die Umschau (Mar. 24). (Science News Letter, Apr. 13.)

Rabies Control

in England

(English)
"Many years ago a courageous home secretary introduced the compulsory muzzling of dogs," says the London correspondent of the Journal of the American Medical Association (Apr. 13). "As rabies could not then be passed on from animal to animal, the disease became extinct after a time. But as rabies exist on the continent of Europe it would sooner or later be introduced by imported dogs when the muzzling period was over. This was prevented by a six months period of quarantine for all imported dogs, which is still in force. In the House of Commons the Minister for Agriculture stated that five years has elapsed since the last case of rabies imported from Europe and four and three-fourths from the rest of the world. He was asked whether he would reduce the period of quarantine. He would not do so, since experience had shown the six months to be necessary. Since 1919, 12 dogs imported from abroad have developed rabies while in quarantine, four of these between the fourth and the sixth month."

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Vol. LVII, No. 19

Section 1

April 22, 1935

SECURITIES RETIREMENT

With the announcement of an offering of 20-25-year 2 7/8 percent bonds and of 5-year 1 5/8 percent notes in exchange for \$1,933,000,000 in outstanding First Liberty bonds, Secretary Morgenthau took the next to the last step yesterday in the retirement of securities issued during the World War. Remaining of the war issues is only the outstanding block of about \$1,300,000,000 in the Fourth Liberty 4 1/4 percent bonds, and they have been called for October 15. (New York Times.)

TEXTILE INVESTIGATION

Commendation of President Roosevelt's order for a special Cabinet committee investigation of the textile industry was expressed yesterday by spokesmen for northern cotton goods manufacturers. Speed, however, they maintained was a vital necessity to save the industry and its thousands of workers and dependents. They also urged manufacturers to give the investigators their full cooperation. (A.P.)

ACADEMY OF SCIENCES MEETING

The annual meeting of the National Academy of Sciences will open today when 300 of the country's foremost scientists gather in the National Academy of Sciences building for a 3-day convention. The meetings, which will be open to the public, will be held in two sessions daily. The morning session will begin at 9:30 and those in the afternoon at 1:30. (Washington Post.)

R.R. BUILDING PROGRAM

Encouraged by prospects of increased passenger and freight traffic, three southwest railroads with headquarters at St. Louis listed 1935 budget allotments yesterday totaling \$5,205,896 for repair and reconstruction projects. The building program is expected to stimulate steel-mill activity and provide employment during the year for additional workers. The Missouri Pacific, St. Louis-San Francisco and Missouri-Kansas-Texas are the railroads concerned. (A.P.)

GRAIN RATES

Homer Hoch, chairman of the Kansas State Corporation Commission, requested the Interstate Commerce Commission Saturday to refuse a further delay in putting into effect lowered grain rates, due to become effective in territory served by the western railroads in June. (A.P.)

Section 2

Carbon "Dr. T. Moran, in a paper at the Liverpool University
Dioxide (England) conference on meat, stated that storage in an
Storage atmosphere of 10 percent carbon dioxide has made possible
 the transport of chilled beef from Australia and New Zealand
in welded steel-lined chambers to prevent leakage of gas," says Food Manu-
facture (London) for April. "In the past year or so several thousand tons
have been landed in England in perfect condition...In an atmosphere of 10
percent carbon dioxide at 0 degrees C., for example, the storage life of
meat is approximately double that of meat stored in air under similar con-
ditions--i.e., it is extended to 60 or 70 days. A carbon dioxide concen-
tration of 40 percent at 0 degrees C. completely arrests mould growth.
A limit of 20 percent is, however, set owing to the fact that at higher
concentrations there is a rapid production of brown methaemoglobin with
loss of 'bloom'. Storage at concentrations below 20 percent is applicable
to most meats, including mutton and pork, but in the case of bacon the
main problem is to prevent oxidation of the fat, and for this reason high
concentrations, even up to 100 percent carbon dioxide, are required."

Causes of Dean L. F. Call of the department of agriculture of
Dust Storms Kansas State College, discussing the dust storms, said re-
 cently: "The primary transgressor was the rest of the world
demanding wheat following its war prostration. Don't get the idea that
this land along the Panhandle ridge is ruined. Some of it is--but a rela-
tively small proportion. Those sandy areas which spread like cancers must
be covered with vegetation and never used again for wheat. First and fore-
most we must have moisture. Without it everything will naturally go to
desert. For that primary need man must look to the heavens. The blighted
areas must be planted with sorghums. It must be left there and the next
season it will volunteer. Along will come other grasses, weeds, Russian
thistles and sand sages--and eventually grazing grass, when it will be
back to the condition it was when the war made us tear it up." Dean Call
said that this process would take 25 years. For this purpose he admitted
that the lands affected would have to be condemned by state or Federal
authority. He continued: "And meantime the other lands must be properly
farmed or they too will develop into the same sort of menaces. Suitcase
farmers and others who gamble on sunshine, rain and good growing weather
must get down to the science of farming or get out of farming for the coun-
try's good." (Copyright, 1935, by Universal Service.)

Aging of The London correspondent of the Journal of the American
English Medical Association says in the April 13 issue: "Again the
Population figures of the registrar general show that as a people the
 English are growing older as a result of the falling birth
and death rates. The birth rate for 1934 was 14.8 per thousand of popula-
tion. In the last 30 odd years the rate has been halved. This fall is
without parallel in the history of this or any other country...The increas-
ing aging of the population is shown by the proportion of the persons over
the age of 70 years per 10,000 of the total. In 1911 they numbered 297;
in 1921, 344; in 1931, 426; and in 1932, 434."

Congress The Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry
 April 19 reported out without amendment the bill (S. 2228) to
 provide for the further development of cooperative ag-
 ricultural extension work and the more complete endowment and support of
 land-grant colleges, and agricultural experiment stations. (S.Rept. 532).
 Senator White introduced a bill (S. 2615) to repeal the processing tax
 on cotton; referred to the Committee on Agriculture & Forestry. Mr.
 Cochran introduced a bill (H.R. 7590) to create a Central Statistical
 Committee and a Central Statistical Board; referred to Committee on Ex-
 penditures in Executive Departments. Mr. Jones introduced a bill (H.R.
 7593) to facilitate the extension of agricultural credit at lower interest
 rates by providing for the issue of certain bank notes; referred to
 Committee on Agriculture. The Senate continued debate on the bill
 (S.2367) to create the Farmers' Home Corporation. Senator King withdrew
 his motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill (H.R. 7054) to
 provide for the protection of land resources against soil erosion was
 passed. By a vote of 371 to 33 the House passed the Administration's
 "Social-Security bill", (H.R. 7260). Mr. Kleberg introduced a bill
 (H.R. 7632) to amend the Migratory Bird Hunting Stamp Act of March 16,
 1934. It was referred to the Committee on Agriculture.

Russian The story of the progress in mechanization of
 Bakeries baking in Russia is told in a recently published book
 entitled, "Mechanized Baking in Moscow," by Comrade
 Badeyev. First, the number of bakeries was reduced from 1,636 to 738.
 Then came the gradual mechanization of some of the larger bakeries into
 semiautomatics, and bit by bit the private bakeries were wiped out by
 the cooperative or socialized bakeries. By 1932 the Soviet was operat-
 ing 330 bakeries, including 11 automatics, with a daily capacity of
 15,696 tons. In Moscow, production increased by 264 percent between 1927
 and 1932, the total in the latter year being 907,000 tons. Then the
 Soviet decided to build nine huge automatics, with a total capacity of
 2,100 tons daily, and these were completed in a year. As a result of all
 this mechanization of the bakeries in Moscow, 2,700 operatives were
 thrown out of work. Formerly, productivity of an operative baker was
 equal to 270 2-lb. loaves of bread per day; now it is equal to 918 2-lb.
 loaves per day. It is claimed that the great saving of money on bread
 production will pay the cost of the automatics in two years and that the
 quality of the bread is improved. (Northwestern Miller, April 17, 1935)

French Fruit The French ministry of agriculture has granted
 Quotas the United States a total quota of 75,000 quintals
 (275,575 bushels) of apples and pears for the second
 quarter. Of this amount one-third is from the apple wheat barter agree-
 ment between France and the United States. This move ends the deadlock
 on quotas that had threatened destruction of apples and pears from the
 United States held up in French ports recently. (Press.)

Are Lakes There is a common belief in the theory that our
 Lower? streams are now much smaller and the lakes lower than they
 were one or two hundred years ago. While there may have
 been some change, it certainly is not as great as is popularly supposed.
 The only authentic record of any permanent or progressive change in streams
 or lakes in or near the Canadian prairie, which the author has found, is
 that for Devils Lake in North Dakota. (Engineering Journal, April, 1935)

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

April 19--Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 11.00-15.50; cows good 7.75-10.25; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 9.75-12.25; vealers good and choice 7.50-9.50; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 6.50-9.00. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 8.65-9.05; 200-250 lbs good and choice 8.90-9.05; 250-350 lbs good and choice 8.70-9.00; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 7.50-8.60. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 7.75-8.40**.

Florida Spaulding Rose potatoes ranged \$8-\$8.50 per double-head barrel in the East; \$7 f.o.b. Hastings. Maine sacked Green Mountains 95¢-\$1.35 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; 70¢-76¢ f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites 80¢-90¢ carlot sales in Chicago; 60¢ f.o.b. Stevens Point. Texas Yellow Bermuda onions brought \$1.75-\$2.75 per 50-pound sack in consuming centers; \$1.35-\$1.50 f.o.b. Brownsville. New York and Midwestern Yellows \$2.25-\$2.75 in city markets. Louisiana Klondike strawberries ranged \$2.25-\$3 per 24-pint crate in consuming centers; auction sales \$1.47½-\$1.60 f.o.b. Hammond. Florida and South Carolina Round and Pointed type cabbage ranged \$1.75-\$3.25 per 1½-bushel hamper in terminal markets. New York, U.S. #1, 2½ inch minimum, McIntosh apples \$1.35-\$1.75 per bushel basket in New York City; Rhode Island Greenings \$1.50 f.o.b. Rochester.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 33¾ cents; 91 Score, 33½ cents; 90 Score, 33 cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: S.Daisies, 17¼-17½ cents; Y.Americas, 17½ cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 25-26½ cents; Standards, 24¼-24½ cents; Firsts, 23¼-23½ cents.

No grain or cotton quotations.

**Woolled basis.

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DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. LVII, No. 20

Section 1

April 23, 1935

RELIEF WORK FUND PLANS President Roosevelt yesterday indorsed a tripling of the Civilian Conservation Corps forces engaged in combating dust-breeding soil erosion. The President, at a conference with Robert Fechner, director of the Civilian Conservation Corps, approved distribution of the 600,000 men who will make up the expanded CCC. The threat of a repetition of last year's drought, coupled with ravages of dust storms in the Middle West, was said to be responsible for the decision to increase the number of men engaged in such activities from 42,000 to 116,000. Fechner said other activities of the 600,000 would be: 290,000 on national, state and private forests, an increase of 110,000; 120,000 instead of the present 105,000 on national parks; 74,000 on flood and drainage control and wild life conservation. (A.P.)

TREASURY REFINANCING Satisfaction with progress on the Treasury's refinancing of the called \$1,933,000,000 in First Liberty bonds into 2 7/8 percent 20-25-year securities and 5-year 1 5/8 percent notes was expressed yesterday by Secretary Morgenthau. Early reports indicated that a large portion of the outstanding Firsts, most of which are held by large investors, would be refunded into the new securities and that a comparatively small percentage would be paid off in cash on the call date, June 15. (New York Times.)

FARM LOAN SYSTEM Albert S. Goss, Federal Land Bank Commissioner, told presidents of the 12 land banks at St. Louis yesterday that the need of emergency refinancing of farm mortgages "is well past". "The farm loan system is approaching a normal rate of lending," Mr. Goss said. "Our peak month was in October 1933, when the 12 banks received nearly 77,000 applications for loans. In February they numbered only about 13,700." (A.P.)

SUGAR PRICES The price of refined sugar was advanced yesterday 20 points to 5.10 cents a pound, the highest price quoted since January 5, 1930. The price includes a processing tax of slightly over 1/2 cent a pound which did not go into effect until June 8, 1934. The low price was 3.99 cents a pound, made in 1932. Californian and Hawaiian companies were the first to announce the advance, which was followed immediately by all other refiners. Some refiners continued to accept during the day a limited amount of orders at 4.90 cents. The advance is the fourth consecutive boost in price this year. At the start of the year the price was 4.30 cents a pound. (New York Times.)

Section 2

Markets "The Agricultural Adjustment Administration's program
For seed for controlling the erosion of some of our good lands through
the planting of forests and growing of more pasture grasses
and legumes affords a real opportunity for Michigan farmers who have made
seed production an important part of their business," says an editorial in
Michigan Farmer (Apr. 13). "This program is making the entire country more
grass-minded and creating a larger than normal demand in the regular chan-
nels of use. At the same time a serious drought has sharply reduced the
supply of seed to the point where crop specialists are urging that extra
special attention be given to the preparation of seed beds so 'two seeds
can do the work of three'..."

Vaccine "Drs. Li and Rivers of the Rockefeller Institute
from Eggs found that the 8-day-old embryo of chicken eggs would do as
a medium in which to grow smallpox virus, says an article
in the New York Times (Apr. 7). "The virus thus grown could be transplanted
from animal to animal and even used successfully in vaccinating against
smallpox. Four years ago Drs. Goodpasture, Woodruff and Buddingh pierced
a small hole in the shell and injected a little of the virus into the skin
of the egg. The hole was then closed with a piece of mica. In a few days
there was a cloudiness. Little spots of blood were seen. The virus was
thriving. Not only this but it could be transplanted from egg to egg, the
virus from one serving to infect four others. Ever since this triumph a
score of experimenters have demonstrated effectiveness of this egg-bred virus.
among them Prof. Enrique Paschen of the Hamburg Institute for Ship and Tropi-
cal Diseases...Dr. Lehman has recently established a record of 36 transplan-
tations from egg to egg. He says the virus loses no potency in the pas-
sage."

War Against "That man must wage an eternal war against noxious in-
Insects sects is shown by literature from the agricultural depart-
ments of the country," says an editorial in the Macon (Ga.)
Telegraph (Apr. 5). "Man and insects like to eat the same things...The
U. S. Department of Agriculture, instead of stopping its investigations and
tests when it discovers what is deadly for the plant pests, continues to
study the effects of such poisons if they get into the system of man. Per-
haps nothing that science has attempted for the human race is more impor-
tant. If man would be free from pain and disease, he must look to such
things. Two insecticide plants...pyrethrum and derris...will kill insects
but leave no residue that is injurious to man, according to the reports
from the agricultural department. And the powders have been put on sale
at most seed stores and at drug stores throughout the country. Efforts
are being made to grow such plants in this country..."

Cheese Wrappers The Canadian Dairy and Ice Cream Journal (Apr.) re-
ports that last summer observations were started at the
Dairy Department, Ontario Agricultural College, with a view to comparing
different commercial wrappers, also different methods of treating after
wrapping, from the standpoint of their effect on mould growth. Both fresh

and cured cheese were used. Commercial wrappers including vegetable parchment, cellophane, super clearatite parafilm and foil were used singly and in varying combinations. Up to the present time none of the wrappers nor methods of treatment have given complete freedom from mould growth over a period of one month. Experiments so far indicate that heat treatment of the wrapped cheese through exposure to high temperatures for short periods, or subjecting the tinfoil wrappers to a hot surface immediately before wrapping the cheese gives the most promising results.

Irrigation Storage Water supplies in the irrigation storage reservoirs in the West have remained low during the winter, after a dry season in 1934 following an accumulated deficiency of supply for several years. In March, however, a gain on the deficiency over last year was recorded. As of April the total amount of water stored in the reservoirs of the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation was about 4,700,000 acre-ft. as against 5,400,000 acre-ft. on April 1, 1934. The gain of storage during March was about 1 million acre-ft. As the deficiency over last year on March 1 amounted to 1,600,000 acre-ft. (3,700,000 against 5,300,000) the deficiency was materially reduced by March runoff. (Engineering News-Record, Apr. 18.)

Airplane for Forest Fires Pulp and Paper of Canada (Apr.) in an editorial on fighting forest fires, says that "the long distances to be traveled under our Canadian conditions indicate that the aeroplane is the best means of transportation. An aeroplane can cover in an hour what it takes men on foot and in canoes five days, and three or four men landed at a fire within an hour after it starts may be able to accomplish more than one hundred men arriving later. Also, the direction of fire fighters from the air is almost essential, as a man on the ground can see very little of the actual fire and so not be able to direct his men properly, whereas from the air he can tell exactly where the fire is going and how to stop it...Not only is the transport of men and pumps, hose and fire fighting tools important but that of provisions and tents also. Baggage slows down the pace of the men and requires a much larger personnel. With a plane the men can be provisioned from day to day without loss of spoilage..."

Scientific Spirit Dr. Fred E. Wright of the staff of the Geophysical Laboratory of Carnegie Institution of Washington, in an institution lecture, answered the question why scientists are interested in scientific matters, by saying: "The scientific spirit of the investigator impels him to search after the truth and to do so by experiment and measurement. His interest is objective and is centered chiefly in the overcoming of difficulties incident to the pioneer work of advancing knowledge. For the most part he is the expert workman, operating through his fingers, using tools of his own design and adding his bit to the fund of knowledge...We research workers fail in our task if we do not pass on some of the inspiration we derive from close contact with nature and its forces and factors which are quite beyond our comprehension. We glimpse these elements from afar and realize with humility how limited is our understanding of even simple things..." (Carnegie Institution News Clip Sheet No. 19.)

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

April 22--Livestock at Chicago (Closing quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 11.00-15.50; cows good 7.75-10.25; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 9.75-12.25; vealers good and choice 7.50-9.50; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 6.50-9.00. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 8.85-9.20; 200-250 lbs good and choice 9.05-9.25; 250-350 lbs good and choice 8.90-9.15; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 7.50-8.75. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 8.00-8.50**.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat*Minneap. 119 $\frac{1}{2}$ -120 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 D.No.Spr.*Minneap. 117 $\frac{1}{2}$ -118 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 Am.Dur.*Minneap. 113-117; No. 1 Durum, Duluth, 117-132; No. 2 Hard Winter*K.C. 107-108 $\frac{1}{4}$; Chi. 110-110 $\frac{1}{2}$; St. Louis 108 $\frac{3}{4}$ -109; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 101; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 83 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 63 $\frac{3}{8}$ -65 $\frac{3}{8}$; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 94 $\frac{1}{2}$ -98; St. Louis 90 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 3 yellow, Chi. 90-91 $\frac{3}{4}$; No. 2 mixed, Chi. 91; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 53 $\frac{1}{8}$ -54 $\frac{1}{8}$; K.C. 52-55; Chi. 50 $\frac{1}{2}$; St. Louis 51; Choice malting barley, Minneap. 107-110; fair to good malting, Minneap. 96-101; Chi. 70-85 (Nom); No. 2, Minneap. 71-72. No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 175-184.

Florida Spaulding Rose potatoes sold at \$7.25-\$8.50 per double-head barrel in the East; \$7 f.o.b. Hastings. Maine sacked Green Mountains 95¢-\$1.30 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; Wisconsin sacked Round Whites 80¢-82 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ carlot sales in Chicago. Florida and South Carolina Round and Pointed type \$2-\$2.75 per 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -bushel hamper in terminal markets. Texas Yellow Bermuda onions ranged \$2-\$2.75 per 50-pound sack in consuming centers; \$1.50-\$1.75 f.o.b. Lower Rio Grande Valley Points. New York and Midwestern Yellow Varieties \$2.25-\$2.60 in a few cities. Louisiana Klondike Strawberries brought \$2.25-\$2.50 per 24-pint crate in city markets; auction sales \$1.60-\$1.75 f.o.b. Hammond. New York U.S. No. 1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch minimum Baldwin apples closed at \$1.50 per bushel basket in New York City; McIntosh \$1.25-\$1.75.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 7 designated markets (Holiday in Texas Markets) declined 5 points from the close of the same markets on April 18 to 11.97 cents per pound. On the same day last year, the average of the same 7 markets was 11.50 cents. May future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 4 points to 11.49 cents; and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 3 points to 11.45¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 32 Score, 33 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents; 91 Score, 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; 90 Score, 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: S.Daisies, 17 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents; Y.Americas, 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ -27 cents; Standards, 25 cents; Firsts, 23 $\frac{1}{4}$ -24 cents. (Prepared by BAE)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

**Woolled basis.

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